

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

January 18, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jeff Schneider, Chairman
FROM: Don Puckett
SUBJECT: Letter to Judge Clason

Jeff, enclosed please find a letter for your signature to Judge Clason. If this looks okay, please sign and mail directly to Judge Clason in the enclosed envelope. If not, please call me or Susan with your comments or changes. Thanks.

DP:sch

Enclosure

State of Louisiana



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Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
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Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

January 18, 1994

Honorable Jenifer Ward Clason
Judge, 2nd Judicial District
Claiborne Parish Courthouse
Homer, LA 71040

Dear Judge Clason:

At the Commission's January meeting, Commissioner Bert Jones called the Commission's and the public's attention to the conditions of probation that you have put in place for fish and wildlife violators. The enforcement agents in your parish have indicated that your procedures have been a great asset to them in doing their jobs.

It is refreshing to see a judge giving the attention to fish and wildlife cases that they deserve. This, in my opinion, is what is necessary to preserve our precious natural resources for future generations.

On behalf of the Commission, the Department, and its agents and employees, I wish to extend our deepest appreciation for your efforts. Please call on me if we can ever be of assistance to your court. Thank you.

Sincerely,

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman, Wildlife and Fisheries
Commission

JFS:DP:sch

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

BOARD MEETING

JANUARY 6, 1994

**JOHN F. "JEFF" SCHNEIDER
CHAIRMAN**

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

The following constitute minutes of the Commission Meeting
and are not a verbatim transcript of the proceedings.

Tapes of the meetings are kept at the
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
2000 Quail Drive

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808
For more information call (504) 765-2806

AGENDA
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
JANUARY 6, 1994

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Thursday, January 6, 1994

Chairman Jeff Schneider presiding.

Bert Jones
Peter Vujnovich
Jerald Hanchey
Perry Gisclair

Commissioners Joseph B. Cormier and Tee John Mialjevich were absent from the meeting.

Secretary Joe L. Herring was also present.

Chairman Schneider acknowledged and welcomed Commissioner Hanchey as he began his term with the Commission. Commissioner Hanchey stated he was happy to serve on the Commission.

Chairman Schneider called for a motion for approval of the **December 2, 1993, Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Vujnovich and seconded by Commissioner Jones. The motion passed unanimously.

Discussion of **Legislation Sponsored in 1993 Regular Session** was the next item. Chairman Schneider welcomed Representative Bryant Hammett to the meeting. Representative Hammett explained he represents parts of Concordia, Tensas, Madison and East Carroll parishes and was partly responsible for legislation passed in 1993 that gave the Commission the authority to set the non-resident hunting and fishing license fees. The biggest problem in his district was the hunters that live in Louisiana but hunt in Mississippi and the rising license fees in Mississippi. Representative Hammett stated he spoke with legislators from Mississippi and they expressed concern with our state raising fees. He then suggested the Commission meet with members from Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas and try to find some solution. Hunters from Louisiana are suggesting to Representative Hammett we should charge Mississippi residents the same fee to fish as they charge Louisiana residents to hunt. But Representative Hammett commented he knew that was not the answer, but requested opening a line of communication between Louisiana and Mississippi. Chairman Schneider asked Mr. Don Puckett if the Commission had emergency powers to change the non-resident hunting or fishing fees, and does the Commission have the power through the Administrative Procedure Act to change these fees? Then he informed Representative Hammett that the rule making procedure would take 120 days and not 30 to 45 days. Chairman Schneider asked Mr. Puckett if the Commission had

emergency powers and, could the fees be changed without going through the Administrative Procedure Act process? Commissioner Jones reminded there has been discussion on the definition of emergency in other issues and asked if the economic aspect would fall within the emergency guidelines. Representative Hammett stated he received more phone calls on this issue than on any other issue concerning Louisiana and would appreciate any consideration by the Commission with this problem. Commissioner Jones asked Representative Hammett for his opinion on a reciprocal agreement. Chairman Schneider asked the pleasure of the Commission and should any action be taken or just set up a meeting. Commissioner Jones felt action was not necessary, but communication with Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas should be opened.

Chairman Schneider announced the next item as discussion of **Mercury Studies in Louisiana** and thanked Mr. Dale Givens of Department of Environmental Quality for attending the meeting. Secretary Herring informed the Commissioners of newspaper articles in their folders that have appeared in the Baton Rouge paper and added Mr. Givens was once an employee of the Department. Mr. Givens stated he was now the Assistant Secretary for Water Resources in the Department of Environmental Quality. He began stating the most recent awareness of an area to contain mercury was in the Ouachita River and now there was a plan to look at mercury contamination on a statewide basis. The reason for not testing all the waterbodies in Louisiana was time. The highest mercury recorded in fish tissue was 4.04 ppm. The Food and Drug Administration has established an alert level for mercury at 1.0 ppm. The Department of Health and Hospitals has issued an advisory on an approximately 100 mile stretch of the Ouachita River. Two common sources of mercury contamination are coal fired power plants and trash incinerators. The state of Florida has been studying mercury levels in fish and has established an alert level of 0.5 ppm. Arkansas has issued a number of advisories in recent months. A correlation between low pH and low alkalinity in water with high mercury levels in fish has been documented by Florida and Wisconsin. During his presentation, he showed an overhead that represented the mercury cycle in the environment. A total of 36 areas have been sampled with 200 of 268 samples having detectable amounts of mercury. Chairman Schneider asked how much variation was there in the different species of fish, and did catfish or bass have the highest levels? Mr. Givens stated bass was the highest consistently throughout the state. Commissioner Jones asked if Mr. Givens knew why bass was higher. Mr. Givens answered they did not know why except for maybe the bass' food chain process and their metabolism. Two more sources of mercury that have shown up in the Ouachita River could have come from natural deposits of mercury in Arkansas and leaking natural gas meters and poor meter repair practices in Monroe Oil and Gas Fields. The advisory issued for the Ouachita River in August 1993 recommended no consumption of bass by pregnant or nursing women, and children under 7 years of age; and 2 meals per month for other species. For the general

population, bass should be limited to 2 meals per month, with no limits on the other species.

A grant from EPA has allowed for sampling of 12 north Louisiana lakes and the obtaining of 180 samples. Only 6 of the lakes samples have been diagnosed, with mercury concentrations ranging from 0.12 to 1.3 ppm. The diagnosis from the remaining samples should be available February 1, 1994. Approximately 100 locations in the state that have low pH and low alkalinity would be the next areas sampled.

An unidentified speaker asked Mr. Givens if any testing had been done in the Atchafalaya River? Commissioner Jones asked how much longer before identifying where the contamination was coming from, and has there been any mercury found in other animals? An unidentified speaker asked if testing had been done on alligators? Commissioner Jones stated he was aware of a gentleman who lived on a houseboat on the Ouachita River who has been sick and added Tulane University was interested in this person's sickness. Then he asked if Tulane was doing a study, where are the incinerators in his area and where were the mercury mines in Arkansas? An unidentified speaker asked if the river water from Morgan City could contain mercury? Mr. Tommy Prickett asked if additional advisories were expected?

Chairman Schneider asked Mr. Corky Perret to come forward to make a presentation. Mr. Perret stated he attended the Sport Fishing Institute's Recreational Fisheries Summit in Washington in June and accepted an award on behalf of Mr. Bob Marshall. Since Mr. Marshall was at the Commission meeting, Mr. Perret presented the award to him.

The November Aircraft Report was presented by Mr. Lee Caubarreaux. This report showed four pilots flew a total of 108.7 hours for the month; along with the breakdown for the different planes, the estimated cost, the actual cost and the Commission's method. Commissioner Jones asked Mr. Caubarreaux to give Commissioner Hanchey an overview on each plane and the restrictions associated with each. Commissioner Hanchey asked if the planes were housed at different locations? Commissioner Jones asked if a flight which took the AeroCommander for maintenance to Oklahoma was to be deducted from the maintenance agreement with DEQ? Mr. Caubarreaux introduced Mr. Gene Rackle, Chief Pilot, to Commissioner Hanchey and noted the Department also had another pilot, Mr. Bruce Stamey.

Aquatic Plant Research & Control Section - Its Function and Work Activities was begun by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. He stated the Inland Fish Division was composed of two sections, the Fish Section and the Aquatic Plant Research & Control Section which controlled nuisance aquatic plants. Mr. Fontenot asked Mr. Richard Brassette to give an overview of the Section and upcoming problems in

controlling aquatic plants. Mr. Brassette began by stating the Aquatic Plant Research and Control Section consisted of 53 employees who were divided into three regions around the state and then listed their responsibilities. Major activities of the Section include: noxious aquatic weed control, research & development, aquatic habitat management & enhancement, technical assistance and maintenance of boating access and fishing facilities. The first activity, the noxious aquatic weed control, involved more than 4 million acres of aquatic habitat in Louisiana. Some of the more common plants found in Louisiana include the water hyacinth, hydrilla, alligatorweed, Eurasian watermilfoil, water lettuce, duckweed, coontail, and fanwort. The major pest plant for Louisiana is the water hyacinth and attempts to control this plant has been going on since 1903. Some facts on the water hyacinth include its capabilities to double its number every ten days, a single plant can produce 65,000 to 70,000 plants in an eight month period, ten plants can infest one square acre in ten months, and hyacinth seeds can remain viable for up to 20 years. Herbicide control on the water hyacinth with 2,4-D began in 1946 and is still used today. An average of 32,500 acres of water hyacinths have been sprayed annually by personnel. In 1976, an aerial application program was initiated to help with the control of these plants in remote areas along the coast. One concern for the Section, stated Mr. Brassette, was a reduction in personnel in 1990 which has left maintenance uncontrollable in many areas.

A second plant species that has affected the waters of Louisiana was hydrilla. Hydrilla was first discovered in Spanish Lake near New Iberia and Sibley Lake. Since then, it has been found in many other waterways including Toledo Bend, Cleco Lake, Caney Lake, False River, Bundicks Lake, Lake Penchant and Bayou Penchant. If not controlled, this plant can replace the native plants and can render a waterway completely useless.

The last major plant species of concern is salvinia. This plant occurs in most southern parishes from Lake Charles to south of New Orleans and provides little benefit to wildlife. Impacts on waterfowl and fur bearers have also been noted in areas where salvinia was reported to occur.

The introduction of the water hyacinth weevil and the alligatorweed flea beetle have been used as two biological agents to control several of these noxious plants. The triploid grass carp has been stocked to determine their effectiveness in controlling aquatic plants.

Thirty lakes are surveyed annually, 28 lakes are typemapped for severity of aquatic weed infestations, 13 lakes are surveyed for species composition and density and management recommendations are provided. Technical advice and assistance are provided to farm pond owners, government agencies and private citizens.

The Aquatic Plant Research and Control Section provides maintenance on 84 public boat launch facilities statewide. Mr. Brassette also provided the client population of Louisiana which receives direct and indirect benefits from the Section. Concluding, he stated failure to address the potential damage that noxious aquatic plants can inflict would result in economic and ecological disasters to Louisiana for many years.

Chairman Schneider asked how effective was the weevil in getting rid of the water hyacinth, would the weevil have to be reintroduced into an area and are there any in the Manchac - Maurepas swamp area? Commissioner Gisclair asked if the lake with the triploid grass carp showed any improvements yet? Commissioner Jones asked who determined when and if a grass carp would be stocked in an area, were triploid grass carp to be stocked in Caney Lake, and how far down the line are new areas with aquatic problems going to be controlled. Then Commissioner Jones stated hydrilla was being spread intentionally and that it was not a good management practice. Chairman Schneider stated the program was suffering from a lack of funds.

New Fish Hatchery Update was also introduced by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. The Fish Section of the Inland Fisheries Division operates the fish hatcheries. There is a dire need for a new fish hatchery with the introduction of Florida largemouth bass into state waters since the state only has 38 acres of ponds. Then he introduced Mr. Arthur Williams and asked him to give a presentation on this topic. Mr. Williams began stating a request for Capitol Outlay funds was made in 1990. The first phase was selecting a design engineer, which occurred in February 1991. In May 1991, a site was selected along the Indian Creek Reservoir which would provide a water supply for the new hatchery. In August 1991, the General Appropriations bond was vetoed. After Hurricane Andrew came through Louisiana, the Department applied for and received dire emergency funds to construct a hatchery to replace fish lost in the Atchafalaya Basin. In May 1993, the program completion phase was finished, in August 1993, the schematic phase was completed, and in December 1993 the design development phase was being reviewed. The design for the hatchery includes 55 one acre ponds, 3 one-third acre ponds, 15 one-quarter acre ponds, 16 raceways, a visitor center, an office building and a hatchery building. The planned production annually consists of 4 million largemouth bass, 500,000 paddlefish, 2 million sturgeon, 1.5 million channel catfish, 2 million blue catfish and 1.5 million flathead catfish as well as other species. The funding for the hatchery is \$1 million of state funds, plus \$10.7 million for construction and \$1.6 million for operation of dire emergency funds.

Chairman Schneider asked who was Booker Fowler? Commissioner Jones asked if the new hatchery would meet the needs of the state? Secretary Herring commented Louisiana still has less acreage of

hatchery space than the other states in the southeast. Commissioner Jones asked how long would it be before the new hatchery was completed? Mr. Williams stated it may be the fall of 1995 before completion of the new hatchery.

A Resolution for Secretarial Authority to Close Commercial Spotted Seatrout Season was presented by Mr. Harry Blanchet. The projection of when to close the spotted seatrout season could not be made at the time of the meeting, but the request was to give Secretary Herring the authority to close the season when projection could be made. Commissioner Jones asked Mr. Blanchet to read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Commissioner Jones made a motion to accept the Resolution and Commissioner Vujnovich seconded the motion. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

Commercial Harvest of Spotted Seatrout Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

- WHEREAS,** the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has established a Rule as Title 76, Part VII, Chapter 3, Section 341, effective February 20, 1992, providing management measures for spotted seatrout harvest, and
- WHEREAS,** this Rule declares that the quota for the commercial harvest of spotted seatrout shall be one million pounds, and
- WHEREAS,** this Rule also declares the commercial season for spotted seatrout shall begin at 12:01 a.m. on September 15 of each year, and
- WHEREAS,** this Rule provides that the commercial season for spotted seatrout shall be closed each year at 12:01 a.m. May 1, or when the quota has been reached, or when the staff of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries predicts the one million pound quota will be met, whichever comes first, and
- WHEREAS,** Department of Wildlife and Fisheries biologists, based on historical landings and cumulative commercial harvest to date, project that the spotted seatrout quota may be reached during the month of April 1994, and

WHEREAS, updated harvest figures could cause the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries biologists to revise their projections, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission that the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is hereby authorized and directed to close the commercial fishery for spotted seatrout on the date the quota is projected to be reached as provided in Commission Rule, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that notice to the public shall be given seventy-two hours prior to the effect of the closure, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the purchase, barter, trade, or sale of spotted seatrout taken from Louisiana waters after the closure is prohibited, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the commercial taking or landing of spotted seatrout in Louisiana, whether caught within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana, after the closure is prohibited, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no vessel possessing or fishing any seine, gill net, trammel net, or hoop net shall have a spotted seatrout aboard the vessel, whether caught within or without the waters of the state, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that nothing shall prohibit the possession of fish legally taken prior to the closure.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman, Louisiana Wildlife &
Fisheries Commission

Joe L. Herring
Secretary, Louisiana Department
of Wildlife & Fisheries

A Declaration of Emergency to Change 1993-94 Oyster Season, Size Limits on Public Oyster Seed Grounds, Oyster Seed Reservations and Public Oyster Tonging Reef in Calcasieu Lake was presented by Mr. Ron Dugas. The emergency was to extend the oyster season for an additional 30 days which was the same number of days the health closure was in effect, continue the closure on three oyster seed reservations and maintain the daily take and possession limit on the oyster tonging reef in Calcasieu Lake. Chairman Schneider asked if this was a Declaration of Emergency? Commissioner Jones asked what was the emergency? Commissioner Vujnovich stated the people in the oyster industry held a meeting and they had no objection to the request. Chairman Schneider asked Mr. Dugas to read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Chairman Schneider asked for any public comment and heard none. Commissioner Vujnovich made a motion to accept the Resolution as

read and this was seconded by Commissioner Gisclair. The motion passed unanimously.

(The full text of the Resolution and Declaration of Emergency is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the 1993/94 oyster season has been disrupted by the health closure of reefs in the Lake Borgne area, and

WHEREAS, R.S. 56:433(E) gives the Commission the authority to set size limits and closures after January 1 of each year,

WHEREAS, Act #115 of the 1993 Session of the Louisiana Legislature allows for the extension of the oyster season until May 15 if it is determined that sufficient quantities of oysters are available to accommodate such additional taking,

WHEREAS, Department samples has indicated a record supply of oysters on the public grounds,

WHEREAS, there have been some health closures in the Calcasieu Lake public oyster tonging reef area, and R.S. 56:435.1(G) allows for season extensions to compensate for health closures,

WHEREAS, Revised Statutes 56:6(25)(a) authorizes the Commission to regulate quota limits,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the 1993/94 oyster season shall be extended to May 1, 1994 with the following exceptions:

- (1) the oyster tonging season in Calcasieu Lake shall be extended to sunset April thirtieth;
- (2) that the Bay Gardene Oyster Seed Reservation, and a portion adjoining the reservation in Bay Crab on the east side of the Mississippi River (Plaquemines Parish), the Hackberry Bay Oyster Seed Reservation (Jefferson/Lafourche Parish), and the Sister Lake Oyster Seed Reservation in Terrebonne Parish shall close effective (sunset) February 1, 1994;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that effective sunset February 1, 1994, there shall be no size limit on the commercially fished oysters on the public oyster grounds for the remainder of 1993/94, only on the "Public Oyster Grounds"

between the Mississippi River and the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet in Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parish;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the daily take and possession limit of 15 - 1 and 1/2 bushel sacks for the Calcasieu Lake public tonging area shall remain in effect until sunset April thirtieth.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman, Louisiana Wildlife &
Fisheries Commission

Joe L. Herring
Secretary, Louisiana Department
of Wildlife & Fisheries

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the emergency provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B) and 967, and under the authority of R.S. 56:25(A), R.S. 56:433 as amended by the 1993 Legislative Act #115, R.S. 56:435.1 and R.S. 56:6(25)(a) which authorizes the Commission to use emergency provisions and other statutes to regulate the oyster season for conservation reasons. The following changes will be made to the 1993-94 oyster season:

1. The 1993-94 oyster season on the public grounds shall be extended until sunset April 30 with the following exceptions:
 - a. the Bay Gardene Oyster Seed Reservation and portions of Bay Crabe (Plaquemines Parish) will be closed as well as the Hackberry Bay Oyster Seed Reservation (Jefferson and Lafourche Parishes), and the Sister Lake Oyster Seed Reservation (Terrebonne Parish). These areas shall close sunset February 1, 1994.
2. Effective sunset February 1, 1994, there shall be no size limit for commercially harvested oysters, i.e. 3 inches, for the remainder of the 1993-94 oyster season on the "Public Oyster Grounds" between the Mississippi River and the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet in Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes.
3. The daily take and possession limit of 15 one and one-half bushel sacks for the Calcasieu Lake public tonging area shall remain in effect until sunset April 30.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman

Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update computer printouts for the month of December were provided by Ms. Wynnette Kees. Fifty-three citations were issued during the month and assessments issued amounted to \$13,777. Payments on 27 cases amounted to approximately \$13,000. Chairman Schneider asked Ms. Kees to explain the Civil Restitution process for Commissioner Hanchey.

The **Monthly Law Enforcement Report for December** was given by Col. Winton Vidrine. The following numbers of citations were issued during the month of December.

Region I - Minden - 61 citations.

Region II - Monroe - 73 citations.

Region III - Alexandria - 247 citations.

Region IV - Ferriday - 117 citations.

Region V - Lake Charles - 177 citations.

Region VI - Opelousas - 216 citations.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 149 citations.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 206 citations.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 175 citations.

Oyster Strike Force - 15 citations.

Statewide Strike Force - 188 citations.

Offshore Boats (SWEP) - 16 citations.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of December was 1,421.

Commissioner Gisclair asked, when federal agents make a migratory game bird case, are these numbers reflected in the monthly report? Chairman Schneider commented there was a lot of road hunting cases occurring in the state.

The **Secretary's Report** to the Commission, given by Mr. Joe Herring, was on Department activities for 1993. The Marsh Maneuvers, in cooperation with the Cooperative Extension Service, was conducted for students from north and central Louisiana to experience south Louisiana marshlands.

During 1992, Hurricane Andrew came through Louisiana, but the State did not get any benefits from it until 1993. Federal funds in the amount of \$30 million was received by the state to reforest

areas, and clean up debris in the Atchafalaya Basin that were heavily damaged. Also, the money was to be used for the new fish hatchery to restock the Basin and raise some threatened or endangered species. Oyster reefs were being cleaned using some of this money, as well as repairing buildings.

In 1993, 1,097,735 largemouth bass were stocked in the Basin, bluegill and redear amounted to 3,119,204, channel catfish - 1,588,617, blue catfish - 49,208, black crappie - 6,049 and striped bass - 122.

Crawfish season in 1993 was an excellent season and everyone was looking forward to a good wild crawfish season for 1994. The good seasons from wild crawfish does affect the success farmers have who raise pond crawfish.

Restoration of the Terrebonne Barrier Islands, particularly Raccoon Island began in 1993 and continues into 1994. This island is the largest nesting colony for birds along the Gulf coast. The Fur and Refuge Division produced 19 scientific papers. Also, 1,500 alligator trappers took 25,000 alligators during 1993. However, 150,000 alligator eggs were picked up from the wild by permitted people.

A tour with Senator Breaux, sponsor of the Wallop-Breaux bill, occurred in 1993 which was called "Operation Flare". In Louisiana, there are 9 boat ramps being constructed.

A series of public hearings on finance for the Department was conducted during 1993. The public received the information real well, and the Department may have received 1 to 1 1/2% negative comments. An explanation of where the money was going within the Department was shown at the hearings, how the money was being spent and how additional money was needed and would be spent.

National Hunting and Fishing Day was a big success and continues to be a growing event. The 1993 year was one of the better years for this event and hopes are for the 1994 to be a good year also.

A warehouse which contained equipment, old files, and supplies was lost due to a fire in Baton Rouge during 1993. Insurance has provided us the opportunity to replace some of the equipment lost and construct a new building.

The Seafood Marketing Board received an excellence award in an advertising promotion on oysters. The Board was commended by Secretary Herring even though they have one of the smallest budgets of any board along the coast.

A scrapbook of ongoing projects was presented to Senator John Breaux at a National Fisheries meeting in Washington, DC by Mr.

Corky Perret. Also attending the meeting was Mr. Don Lee, Mr. Bennie Fontenot and Mr. John Roussel.

Two Governor's Press Conferences occurred in 1993. The first pertained to land bought with 100% duck stamp money and the other was on the Raccoon Island project.

The first annual art competition for the Wild Louisiana Stamp was held with the black bear as the subject of the first stamp. The projection of sales was not yet known.

The zebra mussel was found in Louisiana waters during 1993 and a report was given showing the damages it could have on the fisheries resources and the commercial fishermen.

Secretary Herring concluded his report stating 1993 was a good year and the employees should be commended for their work and he is looking for a good 1994. Chairman Schneider stated he felt 1993 was also a good year with everything the Department had to deal with.

Chairman Schneider introduced Mr. Bill Simmons to the Commission. Mr. Simmons, Shikar Safari Club International, gave an explanation of the club and what they do worldwide. In the United States, the Club tries to honor men and women who work in the field. The last two years, awards have been given to widows of agents killed in the line of duty. The 1993 award was presented to Lt. Larry B. Matherne, a member of the Covert Investigations Section. Col. Winton Vidrine accepted the award on behalf of Lt. Matherne. Col. Vidrine appreciated the award and thanked Mr. Simmons on behalf of Lt. Matherne.

Consideration of **Rescheduling February 1994 Meeting Date** was started with Mr. John Roussel stating the Department just learned the data collected from National Marine Fisheries Service for use in the red drum report would not be available until February 1. Several options to consider would be to move the February meeting until the third week of February, hold the February 3rd meeting as planned and then call a special meeting just to discuss the red drum report, submit a request to the legislature to waive the March 1 deadline, or complete a report not utilizing the NMFS information and follow with an update when this information was available. Chairman Schneider asked if the Department had any recommendations? Commissioner Gisclair suggested having the regular meeting as scheduled and then hold a special meeting at the end of the month. Mr. Perret suggested the Department prepare the report knowing some data was not available and that a supplemental report would be coming. Chairman Schneider asked, if a report was prepared for the February 3rd meeting date, would it answer all the questions in the law, does the Department anticipate the information from NMFS would radically change the report, and does the Department recommend filing a report and then following with a

supplemental report? Commissioner Gisclair asked if the Commission could request a postponement from the March 1st deadline and was the Department ready to prepare a report for the February 3rd meeting? Commissioner Jones made a motion to proceed with the February 3rd meeting and, if there was a radical change in the information received from NMFS, then call a special meeting. Commissioner Hanchey seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Commissioner Jones made a motion to change the site of the March 3, 1994 meeting back to Baton Rouge, Louisiana and the **April 1994 Meeting Date** be scheduled for Thursday, April 7 in Ruston, Louisiana, beginning at 10:00 a.m. He also suggested the Hunting Regulations Committee of the Commission hold a public hearing to receive input on the hunting season dates. This motion was seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich. The motion passed unanimously.

Commissioner Gisclair made a motion the **May 1994 Shrimp Hearing and Meeting Date** be scheduled for Thursday, May 5 at the Landmark Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana, beginning at 10:00 a.m. This motion was seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich. The motion passed with no opposition.

Chairman Schneider asked for **Public Comments** and none were heard.

Commissioner Jones requested a note of commendation be sent to Judge Clason in Homer, Louisiana for the job she has done in helping enforce the laws of Wildlife and Fisheries.

Secretary Herring informed the Commission Mr. Sammy Stokes of the Inland Fisheries Division, who was attending the meeting, would retire at the end of January with 37 years of service.

There being no further business, Commissioner Hanchey made a motion to **Adjourn** the meeting and was seconded by Commissioner Jones.


Joe L. Herring
Secretary

JLH:sch

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

OF

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Thursday, January 6, 1994

Chairman Jeff Schneider presiding.

Bert Jones
Peter Vujnovich
Jerald Hanchey
Perry Gisclair

Commissioners Joseph B. Cormier and Tee John Mialjevich were absent from the meeting.

Secretary Joe L. Herring was also present.

Chairman Schneider acknowledged and welcomed Commissioner Hanchey as he began his term with the Commission. Commissioner Hanchey stated he was happy to serve on the Commission.

Chairman Schneider called for a motion for approval of the **December 2, 1993, Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Vujnovich and seconded by Commissioner Jones. The motion passed unanimously.

Discussion of **Legislation Sponsored in 1993 Regular Session** was the next item. Chairman Schneider welcomed Representative Bryant Hammett to the meeting. Representative Hammett explained he represents parts of Concordia, Tensas, Madison and East Carroll parishes and was partly responsible for legislation passed in 1993 that gave the Commission the authority to set the non-resident hunting and fishing license fees. The biggest problem in his district was the hunters that live in Louisiana but hunt in Mississippi and the rising license fees in Mississippi. Representative Hammett stated he spoke with legislators from Mississippi and they expressed concern with our state raising fees. He then suggested the Commission meet with members from Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas and try to find some solution. Hunters from Louisiana are suggesting to Representative Hammett we should charge Mississippi residents the same fee to fish as they charge Louisiana residents to hunt. But Representative Hammett commented he knew that was not the answer, but requested opening a line of communication between Louisiana and Mississippi. Chairman Schneider asked Mr. Don Puckett if the Commission had emergency powers to change the non-resident hunting or fishing fees, *AND* does the Commission have the power through the Administrative Procedure Act to change these fees? Then he informed Representative Hammett that the rule making procedure would take 120 days and not 30 to 45 days. Chairman Schneider asked Mr. Puckett if the Commission had

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Correction made
1/12/94-sch

there emergency powers, *AND* could the fees be changed without going through the Administrative Procedure Act process? Commissioner Jones reminded ~~their~~ *there* has been discussion on the definition of emergency in other issues and asked if the economic aspect would fall within the emergency guidelines. Representative Hammett stated he received more phone calls on this issue than on any other issue concerning Louisiana and would appreciate any consideration by the Commission with this problem. Commissioner Jones asked Representative Hammett for his opinion on a reciprocal agreement. Chairman Schneider asked the pleasure of the Commission and should any action be taken or just set up a meeting. Commissioner Jones felt action was not necessary, but communication with Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas should be open. *ed*

Chairman Schneider announced the next item as discussion of *OF DEG* **Mercury Studies in Louisiana** and thanked Mr. Dale Givens for attending the meeting. Secretary Herring informed the Commissioners of newspaper articles in their folders that have *Added* appeared in the Baton Rouge paper and also Mr. Givens was once an employee of the Department. Mr. Givens stated he was now the Assistant Secretary for Water Resources in the Department of Environmental Quality. He began stating the most recent awareness of an area to contain mercury was in the Ouachita River and now there was a plan to look at mercury contamination on a statewide basis. The reason for not testing all the waterbodies in Louisiana was ~~because of~~ time. The highest mercury recorded in fish tissue was 4.04 ppm. The Food and Drug Administration has established an alert level for mercury at 1.0 ppm. The Department of Health and Hospitals has issued an advisory on an approximately 100 mile *ARE* stretch of the Ouachita River. Two common sources of mercury contamination ~~comes from~~ coal fired power plants and trash incinerators. The state of Florida has been studying mercury levels in fish and has established an alert level of 0.5 ppm. Arkansas has issued a number of advisories in recent months. A correlation between low pH and low alkalinity in water with high mercury levels in fish has been documented by Florida and Wisconsin. During his presentation, he showed an overhead that represented the mercury cycle in the environment. A total of 36 areas have been sampled with 200 of 268 samples having detectable amounts of mercury. Chairman Schneider asked how much variation was there in the different species of fish, and did catfish or bass have the highest levels? Mr. Givens stated bass was the highest consistently throughout the state. Commissioner Jones asked if Mr. Givens knew why bass was higher. Mr. Givens answered they did not know why except for maybe the bass' food chain process and their *HAVE* metabolism. Two more sources of mercury that ~~has~~ shown up in the Ouachita River could have come from natural deposits of mercury in Arkansas and leaking natural gas meters and poor meter repair practices in Monroe Oil and Gas Fields. The advisory issued for the Ouachita River in August 1993 stated ~~no consumption of bass by~~ *Recommend* pregnant or nursing women, and children under 7 years of age; and 2 meals per month for other species. For the general population,

bass should be limited to 2 meals per month ^{with} and no limits on the other species.

A grant from EPA has allowed for sampling of 12 north Louisiana lakes and the obtaining of 180 samples. Only 6 of the lakes samples have been diagnosed with mercury concentrations ranging from 0.12 to 1.3 ppm. The diagnosis from the remaining samples should be available February 1, 1994. ~~Approximately 100~~ ^{have} locations in the state that ~~has~~ low pH and low alkalinity would be the next areas sampled.

An unidentified speaker asked Mr. Givens if any testing had been done in the Atchafalaya River? Commissioner Jones asked how much longer before identifying where the contamination was coming from, and has there been any mercury found in other animals? An unidentified speaker asked if testing had been done on alligators? Commissioner Jones stated he was aware of a gentleman ~~who lived on~~ ^{who} a houseboat on the Ouachita River ~~and has been sick and that~~ ^{added} Tulane University was interested in this person's sickness. Then he asked if Tulane was doing a study, where are the incinerators in his area and where were the mercury mines in Arkansas? An unidentified speaker asked if the river water from Morgan City could contain mercury? Mr. Tommy Prickett asked if additional advisories were expected?

Chairman Schneider asked Mr. Corky Perret to come forward to make a presentation. Mr. Perret stated he attended the Sport Fishing Institute's Recreational Fisheries Summit in Washington in June and accepted an award on behalf of Mr. Bob Marshall. Since Mr. Marshall was at the Commission meeting, Mr. Perret presented the award to him.

The November **Aircraft Report** was presented by Mr. Lee Caubarreaux. This report showed four pilots flew a total of 108.7 hours for the month; along with the breakdown for the different planes, the estimated cost, the actual cost and the Commission's method. Commissioner Jones asked Mr. Caubarreaux to give Commissioner Hanchey an overview on each plane and the restrictions associated with each. Commissioner Hanchey asked if the planes were housed at different locations? Commissioner Jones asked if a flight which took the AeroCommander for maintenance to Oklahoma was to be deducted from the maintenance agreement with DEQ? Mr. Caubarreaux introduced Mr. Gene Rackle, Chief Pilot, to Commissioner Hanchey and noted the Department also had another pilot, Mr. Bruce Stamey.

Aquatic Plant Research & Control Section - Its Function and Work Activities was begun by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. He stated the Inland Fish Division was composed of two sections, the Fish Section and the Aquatic Plant Research & Control Section which controlled nuisance aquatic plants. Mr. Fontenot asked Mr. Richard Brassette to give an overview of the Section and upcoming problems in

controlling aquatic plants. Mr. Brassette began ^{by} stating the Aquatic Plant Research and Control Section consisted of 53 employees who were divided into three regions around the state and then listed their responsibilities. Major activities of the Section include: noxious aquatic weed control, research & development, aquatic habitat management & enhancement, technical assistance and maintenance of boating access and fishing facilities. The first activity, the noxious aquatic weed control, involved more than 4 million acres of aquatic habitat in Louisiana. Some of the more common plants found in Louisiana include the water hyacinth, hydrilla, alligatorweed, Eurasian watermilfoil, water lettuce, duckweed, coontail, and fanwort. The major pest plant for Louisiana is the water hyacinth and attempts to control this plant has been going on since 1903. Some facts on the water hyacinth include its capabilities to double its number every ten days, a single plant can produce 65,000 to 70,000 plants in an eight month ^{infest} period, ten plants can control one square acre in ten months, and hyacinth seeds can remain viable for up to 20 years. Herbicide control on the water hyacinth with 2,4-D began in 1946 and is still used today. An average of 32,500 acres of water hyacinths have been sprayed annually by personnel. In 1976, an aerial application program was initiated to help with the control of these plants in remote areas along the coast. One concern for the Section, stated Mr. Brassette, was a reduction in personnel in 1990 which has left maintenance uncontrollable in many areas.

A second plant species that has affected the waters of Louisiana was hydrilla. Hydrilla was first discovered in Spanish Lake near New Iberia and Sibley Lake. Since then, it has been found in many other waterways including Toledo Bend, Cleco Lake, Caney Lake, False River, Bundicks Lake, Lake Penchant and Bayou Penchant. If not controlled, this plant can replace the native plants and can render a waterway completely useless.

The last major plant species of concern is salvinia. This plant occurs in most southern parishes from Lake Charles to south of New Orleans and provides little benefit to wildlife. Impacts on waterfowl and fur bearers have also been noted in areas where salvinia was reported to occur.

The introduction of the ^{have} water hyacinth weevil and the alligatorweed flea beetle has been used as two biological agents to control several of these noxious plants. The triploid grass carp has been stocked to ~~also find~~ ^{determine} their effectiveness in controlling aquatic plants.

Thirty lakes are surveyed annually, 28 lakes are typemapped for severity of aquatic weed infestations, 13 lakes are surveyed for species composition and density and management recommendations are provided. Technical advice and assistance are provided to farm pond owners, government agencies and private citizens.

The Aquatic Plant Research and Control Section provides maintenance on 84 public boat launch facilities statewide. Mr. Brassette also provided the client population of Louisiana ~~who~~ ^{which} receives direct and indirect benefits from the Section. Concluding, he stated, failure to address the potential damage that noxious aquatic plants can inflict ~~would result~~ in economic and ecological disasters to Louisiana for many years.

Chairman Schneider asked how effective was the weevil in getting rid of the water hyacinth, would the weevil have to be reintroduced into an area and are there any in the Manchac - Maurepas swamp area? Commissioner Gisclair asked if the lake with the triploid grass carp showed any improvements yet? Commissioner Jones asked who determined when and if a grass carp would be stocked in an area, were triploid grass carp to be stocked in Caney Lake, and how far down the line are new areas with aquatic problems going to be controlled. Then Commissioner Jones stated hydrilla was being spread intentionally and that it was not a good management practice. Chairman Schneider stated the program was suffering from a lack of funds.

^{operates} ~~comprises~~ **New Fish Hatchery Update** was also introduced by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. The Fish Section of the Inland Fisheries Division ~~comprises~~ the fish hatcheries. There is a dire need for a new fish hatchery with the introduction of Florida largemouth bass into state waters ~~and~~ since the state only has 38 acres of ponds. Then he introduced Mr. Arthur Williams and asked him to give a presentation on this topic. Mr. Williams began stating a request for Capitol Outlay funds was made in 1990. The first phase was selecting a design engineer, which occurred in February 1991. In May 1991, a site was selected along the Indian Creek Reservoir which would provide a water supply for the new hatchery. In August 1991, the General Appropriations bond was vetoed. After Hurricane Andrew came through Louisiana, the Department applied for and received dire emergency funds to construct a hatchery to replace fish lost in the Atchafalaya Basin. In May 1993, the program completion phase was finished, in August 1993, the schematic phase was completed, and in December 1993 the design development phase was being reviewed. The design for the hatchery includes 55 one-acre ponds, 3 one-third acre ponds, 15 one-quarter acre ponds, 16 raceways, a visitor center, an office building and a hatchery building. The planned production annually consists of 4 million largemouth bass, 500,000 paddlefish, 2 million sturgeon, 1.5 million channel catfish, 2 million blue catfish and 1.5 million flathead catfish as well as other species. The funding for the hatchery is \$1 million of state funds, ~~\$10.7 million~~ ^{plus} for construction and \$1.6 million for operation of dire emergency funds.

Chairman Schneider asked who was Booker Fowler? Commissioner Jones asked if the new hatchery would suffice ~~in the~~ ^{meet} needs of the state? Secretary Herring commented Louisiana still has less

acreage of hatchery space than the other states in the southeast. Commissioner Jones asked how long would it be before the new hatchery was completed? Mr. Williams stated it may be the fall of 1995 before completion of the new hatchery.

A Resolution for Secretarial Authority to Close Commercial Spotted Seatrout Season was presented by Mr. Harry Blanchet. The projection of when to close the spotted seatrout season could not be made at the time of the meeting, but the request was to give Secretary Herring the authority to close the season when projection could be made. Commissioner Jones asked Mr. Blanchet to read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Commissioner Jones made a motion to accept the Resolution and Commissioner Vujnovich seconded the motion. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

Commercial Harvest of Spotted Seatrout Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

- WHEREAS,** the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has established a Rule as Title 76, Part VII, Chapter 3, Section 341, effective February 20, 1992, providing management measures for spotted seatrout harvest, and
- WHEREAS,** this Rule declares that the quota for the commercial harvest of spotted seatrout shall be one million pounds, and
- WHEREAS,** this Rule also declares the commercial season for spotted seatrout shall begin at 12:01 a.m. on September 15 of each year, and
- WHEREAS,** this Rule provides that the commercial season for spotted seatrout shall be closed each year at 12:01 a.m. May 1, or when the quota has been reached, or when the staff of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries predicts the one million pound quota will be met, whichever comes first, and
- WHEREAS,** Department of Wildlife and Fisheries biologists, based on historical landings and cumulative commercial harvest to date, project that the spotted seatrout quota may be reached during the month of April 1994, and

WHEREAS, updated harvest figures could cause the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries biologists to revise their projections, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission that the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is hereby authorized and directed to close the commercial fishery for spotted seatrout on the date the quota is projected to be reached as provided in Commission Rule, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that notice to the public shall be given seventy-two hours prior to the effect of the closure, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the purchase, barter, trade, or sale of spotted seatrout taken from Louisiana waters after the closure is prohibited, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the commercial taking or landing of spotted seatrout in Louisiana, whether caught within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana, after the closure is prohibited, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no vessel possessing or fishing any seine, gill net, trammel net, or hoop net shall have a spotted seatrout aboard the vessel, whether caught within or without the waters of the state, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that nothing shall prohibit the possession of fish legally taken prior to the closure.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Chairman
Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

Joe L. Herring, Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife
& Fisheries

A Declaration of Emergency to **Change 1993-94 Oyster Season, Size Limits on Public Oyster Seed Grounds, Oyster Seed Reservations and Public Oyster Tonging Reef in Calcasieu Lake** was presented by Mr. Ron Dugas. The emergency was to extend the oyster season for an additional 30 days which was the same number of days the health closure was in effect, continue the closure on three oyster seed reservations and maintain the daily take and possession limit on the oyster tonging reef in Calcasieu Lake. Chairman Schneider asked if this was a Declaration of Emergency? Commissioner Jones asked what was the emergency? Commissioner Vujnovich stated the people in the oyster industry held a meeting and they had no objection to the request. Chairman Schneider asked Mr. Dugas to read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Chairman Schneider asked for any public comment and heard none. Commissioner Vujnovich made a motion to accept the Resolution as

read and this was seconded by Commissioner Gisclair. The motion passed unanimously.

(The full text of the Resolution and Declaration of Emergency is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the 1993/94 oyster season has been disrupted by the health closure of reefs in the Lake Borgne area, and

WHEREAS, R.S. 56:433(E) gives the Commission the authority to set size limits and closures after January 1 of each year,

WHEREAS, Act #115 of the 1993 Session of the Louisiana Legislature allows for the extension of the oyster season until May 15 if it is determined that sufficient quantities of oysters are available to accommodate such additional taking,

WHEREAS, Department samples has indicated a record supply of oysters on the public grounds,

WHEREAS, there have been some health closures in the Calcasieu Lake public oyster tonging reef area, and R.S. 56:435.1(G) allows for season extensions to compensate for health closures,

WHEREAS, Revised Statutes 56:6(25) (a) authorizes the Commission to regulate quota limits,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the 1993/94 oyster season shall be extended to May 1, 1994 with the following exceptions:

- (1) the oyster tonging season in Calcasieu Lake shall be extended to sunset April thirtieth;
- (2) that the Bay Gardene Oyster Seed Reservation, and a portion adjoining the reservation in Bay Crab on the east side of the Mississippi River (Plaquemines Parish), the Hackberry Bay Oyster Seed Reservation (Jefferson/Lafourche Parish), and the Sister Lake Oyster Seed Reservation in Terrebonne Parish shall close effective (sunset) February 1, 1994;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that effective sunset February 1, 1994, there shall be no size limit on the commercially fished oysters on the public oyster grounds for the remainder of 1993/94, only on the "Public Oyster Grounds"

between the Mississippi River and the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet in Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parish;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the daily take and possession limit of 15 - 1 and 1/2 bushel sacks for the Calcasieu Lake public tonging area shall remain in effect until sunset April thirtieth.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Chairman
Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

Joe L. Herring, Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife
& Fisheries

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the emergency provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953(B) and 967, and under the authority of R.S. 56:25(A), R.S. 56:433 as amended by the 1993 Legislative Act #115, R.S. 56:435.1 and R.S. 56:6(25)(a) which authorizes the Commission to use emergency provisions and other statutes to regulate the oyster season for conservation reasons. The following changes will be made to the 1993-94 oyster season:

1. The 1993-94 oyster season on the public grounds shall be extended until sunset April 30 with the following exceptions:
 - a. the Bay Gardene Oyster Seed Reservation and portions of Bay Crabe (Plaquemines Parish) will be closed as well as the Hackberry Bay Oyster Seed Reservation (Jefferson and Lafourche Parishes), and the Sister Lake Oyster Seed Reservation (Terrebonne Parish). These areas shall close sunset February 1, 1994.
2. Effective sunset February 1, 1994, there shall be no size limit for commercially harvested oysters, i.e. 3 inches, for the remainder of the 1993-94 oyster season on the "Public Oyster Grounds" between the Mississippi River and the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet in Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes.
3. The daily take and possession limit of 15 one and one-half bushel sacks for the Calcasieu Lake public tonging area shall remain in effect until sunset April 30.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman

Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update computer printouts for the month of December were provided by Ms. Wynnette Kees. Fifty-three citations were issued during the month and assessments issued amounted to \$13,777. Payments on 27 cases amounted to approximately \$13,000. Chairman Schneider asked Ms. Kees to explain the Civil Restitution process for Commissioner Hanchey.

The **Monthly Law Enforcement Report for December** was given by Col. Winton Vidrine. The following numbers of citations were issued during the month of December.

Region I - Minden - 61 citations.

Region II - Monroe - 73 citations.

Region III - Alexandria - 247 citations.

Region IV - Ferriday - 117 citations.

Region V - Lake Charles - 177 citations.

Region VI - Opelousas - 216 citations.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 149 citations.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 206 citations.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 175 citations.

Oyster Strike Force - 15 citations.

Statewide Strike Force - 188 citations.

Offshore Boats (SWEP) - 16 citations.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of December was 1,421.

Commissioner Gisclair asked when federal agents make a migratory game bird case, are these numbers reflected in the monthly report? Chairman Schneider commented there was a lot of road hunting cases occurring in the state.

The **Secretary's Report** to the Commission, given by Mr. Joe Herring, was on Department activities for 1993. The Marsh Maneuvers, in cooperation with the Cooperative Extension Service, was conducted for students from north and central Louisiana to experience south Louisiana marshlands.

During 1992, Hurricane Andrew came through Louisiana, but the State did not get any benefits from it until 1993. Federal funds in the amount of \$30 million was received by the state to reforest

areas, and clean up debris in the Atchafalaya Basin that were heavily damaged. Also, the money was to be used for the new fish hatchery to restock the Basin and raise some threatened or endangered species. Oyster reefs were being cleaned using some of this money as well as repairing buildings.

In 1993, 1,097,735 largemouth bass were stocked in the Basin, bluegill and redear amounted to 3,119,204, channel catfish - 1,588,617, blue catfish - 49,208, black crappie - 6,049 and striped bass - 122.

Crawfish season in 1993 was an excellent season and everyone was looking forward to a good wild crawfish season for 1994. The good seasons from wild crawfish does affect the success farmers have who raise pond crawfish.

Restoration of the Terrebonne Barrier Islands, particularly Raccoon Island began in 1993 and continues into 1994. This island is the largest nesting colony for birds along the Gulf coast. The Fur and Refuge Division produced 19 scientific papers. Also, 1,500 alligator trappers took 25,000 alligators during 1993. However, 150,000 alligator eggs were picked up from the wild by permitted people.

A tour with Senator Breaux, sponsor of the Wallop-Breaux bill, occurred in 1993 which was called "Operation Flare". In Louisiana, there are 9 boat ramps ~~that are~~ being constructed.

A series of public hearings on finance for the Department ^{WAS} were conducted during 1993. The public received the information real well, and the Department may have received 1 to 1 1/2% negative comments. An explanation of where the money was going within the Department was shown at the hearings, how the money was being spent and how ~~future money~~ ^{Additional} was needed and would be spent.

National Hunting and Fishing Day ~~event~~ was a big success and continues to be a growing event. The 1993 year was one of the better years for this event and hopes ^{ARE} for the 1994 to be a good year also.

^{construct} A warehouse which contained equipment, old files, and supplies was lost due to a fire in Baton Rouge during 1993. Insurance has provided us the opportunity to replace some of the equipment lost and a new building.

The Seafood Marketing Board received an excellence award in an advertising promotion on oysters. The Board was commended by Secretary Herring even though they have one of the smallest budgets of any board along the coast.

A scrapbook of ongoing projects was presented to Senator John Breaux at a National Fisheries meeting in Washington, DC by Mr.

Corky Perret. Also attending the meeting was Mr. Don Lee, Mr. Bennie Fontenot and Mr. John Roussel.

Two Governor's Press Conferences occurred in 1993. The first pertained to land bought with 100% duck stamp money and the other was on the Raccoon Island project.

The first annual art competition for the Wild Louisiana Stamp was held with the black bear as the subject of the first stamp. The projection of sales was not yet known.

The zebra mussel was found in Louisiana waters during 1993 and a report was given showing the damages it could have on the fisheries resources and the commercial fishermen.

Secretary Herring concluded his report stating 1993 was a good year and the employees should be commended for their work and looking for a good 1994. Chairman Schneider stated he felt 1993 was also a good year with everything the Department had to deal with. *he is*

Chairman Schneider introduced Mr. Bill Simmons to the Commission. Mr. Simmons, Shikar Safari Club International, gave an explanation of the club and what they do worldwide. In the United States, the Club tries to honor men and women who ~~make it~~ work in the field. The last two years, awards have been given to widows of agents killed in the line of duty. The 1993 award was presented to Lt. Larry B. Matherne, a member of the Covert Investigations Section. Col. Winton Vidrine accepted the award on behalf of Lt. Matherne. Col. Vidrine appreciated the award and thanked Mr. Simmons on behalf of Lt. Matherne.

Consideration of Rescheduling February 1994 Meeting Date was started with Mr. John Roussel stating the Department just learned the data collected from National Marine Fisheries Service for use in the red drum report would not be available until February 1. Several options to consider would be to move the February meeting until the third week of February, hold the February 3rd meeting as planned and then call a special meeting just to discuss the red drum report, submit a request to the legislature to waiver the March 1 deadline, or complete a report not utilizing the NMFS information and follow with an update when this information was available. Chairman Schneider asked if the Department had any recommendations? Commissioner Gisclair suggested having the regular meeting as scheduled and then hold a special meeting at the end of the month. Mr. Perret suggested the Department prepare the report knowing some data was not available and that a supplemental report would be coming. Chairman Schneider asked, if a report was prepared for the February 3rd meeting date, would it answer all the questions in the law? does the Department anticipate the information from NMFS would radically change the report and does the Department recommend filing a report and then follow with a *ing*

supplemental report?⁷ Commissioner Gisclair asked if the Commission could request a postponement from the March 1st deadline and was the Department ready to prepare a report for ~~February 3rd meeting?~~ *the* Commissioner Jones made a motion to proceed with the February 3rd meeting and, if there was a radical change in the information received from NMFS, then call a special meeting. Commissioner Hanchey seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Meeting Commissioner Jones made a motion to change the site of the March 3, 1994 back to Baton Rouge, Louisiana and the **April 1994 Meeting Date** be scheduled for Thursday, April 7 in Ruston, Louisiana, beginning at 10:00 a.m. He also suggested the Hunting Regulations Committee of the Commission hold a public hearing to receive input on the hunting season dates. This motion was seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich. The motion passed unanimously.

Commissioner Gisclair made a motion the **May 1994 Shrimp Hearing and Meeting Date** be scheduled for Thursday, May 5 at the Landmark Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana, beginning at 10:00 a.m. This motion was seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich. The motion passed with no opposition.

Chairman Schneider asked for **Public Comments** and none were heard.

Commissioner Jones requested a note of *commendation* ~~accommodation~~ be sent to Judge Clason in Homer, Louisiana for the job she has done in helping enforce the laws of Wildlife and Fisheries.

Secretary Herring informed the Commission Mr. Sammy Stokes of the Inland Fisheries Division, who was attending the meeting, would retire at the end of January with 37 years of service.

There being no further business, Commissioner Hanchey made a motion to **Adjourn** the meeting and was seconded by Commissioner Jones.

Joe L. Herring
Secretary

JLH:sch

COMMISSION MEETING
ROLL CALL

Thursday, January 6, 1994
Baton Rouge, LA
Wildlife & Fisheries Building

	Attended	Absent
Jeff Schneider (Chairman)	<u>✓</u>	—
Bert Jones	<u>✓</u>	—
Perry Gisclair	<u>✓</u>	—
Tee John Mialjevich	—	<u>✓</u>
Joseph Cormier	—	<u>✓</u>
Jerald Hanchey	<u>✓</u>	—
Peter Vujnovich	<u>✓</u>	—

Mr. Chairman:

There are 5 Commissioners in attendance and we have a quorum.
Secretary Herring is also present.

AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LA
January 6, 1994
10:00 AM

- ✓1. Roll Call
- ✓2. Approval of Minutes of December 2, 1993
- ✓3. Discussion of Legislation Sponsored in 1993 Regular Session - Rep. Bryant Hammett
- ✓4. Discussion of Mercury Studies in Louisiana - Dale Givens
- ✓5. Aircraft Report - Lee Caubarreux
- ✓6. Aquatic Plant Research & Control Section - Its Function and Work Activities - Bennie Fontenot
- ✓7. New Fish Hatchery Update - Bennie Fontenot
- ✓8. Resolution for Secretarial Authority to Close Commercial Spotted Seatrout Season - Harry Blanchet
- ✓9. Declaration of Emergency - Change 1993-94 Oyster Season, Size Limits on Public Oyster Seed Grounds, Oyster Seed Reservations and Public Oyster Tonging Reef in Calcasieu Lake - Ron Dugas
10. General Discussion on Managing Juvenile Fish for Harvest - Harry Blanchet (*skipped*)
- ✓11. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update - Wynnette Kees
- ✓12. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/December - Winton Vidrine
- ✓13. Secretary's Report to the Commission - Joe Herring
- ✓14. Consideration of Rescheduling February 1994 Meeting Date
- ✓15. Set April 1994 Meeting Date
- ✓16. Set May 1994 Shrimp Hearing & Commission Meeting Date
- ✓17. Public Comments

AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LA
January 6, 1994
10:00 AM

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of December 2, 1993
3. Discussion of Legislation Sponsored in 1993 Regular Session - Rep. Bryant Hammett
4. Discussion of Mercury Studies in Louisiana - Dale Givens
5. Aircraft Report - Lee Caubarreux
6. Aquatic Plant Research & Control Section - Its Function and Work Activities - Bennie Fontenot
7. New Fish Hatchery Update - Bennie Fontenot
8. Resolution for Secretarial Authority to Close Commercial Spotted Seatrout Season - Harry Blanchet
9. Declaration of Emergency - Change 1993-94 Oyster Season, Size Limits on Public Oyster Seed Grounds, Oyster Seed Reservations and Public Oyster Tonging Reef in Calcasieu Lake - Ron Dugas
10. General Discussion on Managing Juvenile Fish for Harvest - Harry Blanchet
11. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update - Wynnette Kees
12. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/December - Winton Vidrine
13. Secretary's Report to the Commission - Joe Herring
14. Consideration of Rescheduling February 1994 Meeting Date
15. Set April 1994 Meeting Date
16. Set May 1994 Shrimp Hearing & Commission Meeting Date
17. Public Comments

AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LA
January 6, 1994
10:00 AM

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of December 2, 1993
3. Discussion of Legislation Sponsored in 1993 Regular Session - Rep. Bryant Hammett

I-223

4. Discussion of Mercury Studies in Louisiana - Dale Givens
Corky's presentation to Bob Marshall
5. Aircraft Report - Lee Caubarreaux

II-200

II-300

III-230

III-198

6. Aquatic Plant Research & Control Section - Its Function and Work Activities - Bennie Fontenot *SLIDES R. Blumette*

7. New Fish Hatchery Update - Bennie Fontenot *SLIDES - Ranch. Fall 95*

8. Resolution for Secretarial Authority to Close Commercial Spotted Seatrout Season - Harry Blanchet

III-242

9. Declaration of Emergency - Change 1993-94 Oyster Season, Size Limits on Public Oyster Seed Grounds, Oyster Seed Reservations and Public Oyster Tonging Reef in Calcasieu Lake - Ron Dugas

<Skip>

10. General Discussion on Managing Juvenile Fish for Harvest - Harry Blanchet

III-315

11. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update - Wynnette Kees

III-357

12. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/December - Winton Vidrine

III-460

13. Secretary's Report to the Commission - Joe Herring

IV-50

IV-178

14. Consideration of Rescheduling February 1994 Meeting Date

IV-178

IV-

15. Set April 1994 Meeting Date

IV-395

16. Set May 1994 Shrimp Hearing & Commission Meeting Date

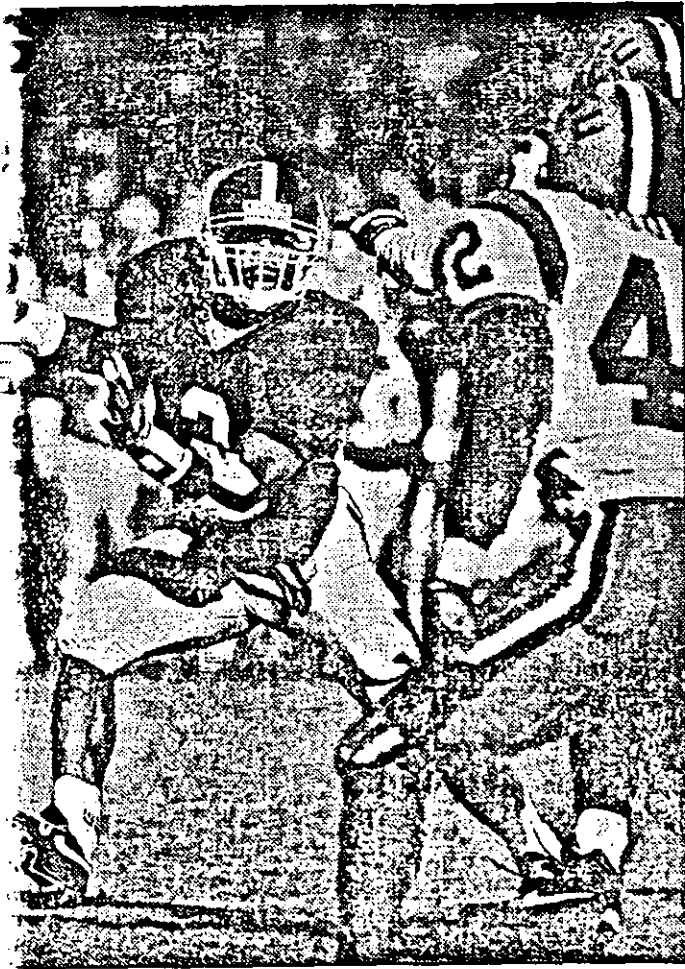
17. Public Comments 

IV-410

Bests comments

IV 432 *FINES*

13/min



File photo

s David Palmer caught 61 passes for 1,000 yards
n TDs and rushed for 278 yards last season.

family. I feel it is in my
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I'll miss my teammates
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know they will have an-
standing year next sea-

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with the 1993 Cotton
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the Southwest Con-
or his collegiate career,
5-pound tailback gained
s on 631 carries in 30
scored 33 touchdowns.

signs linebacker

Miss. — The University
ppi has signed Kyrion
6-foot-1, 215-pound
from Santa Monica Col-

Motton, a Gardena, Calif., native
who averaged more than 13 tackles
per game this past season, is ex-
pected to begin classes at Ole Miss
next week. He was a second team
All-Western States Conference pick
for Santa Monica, 3-6-1.

S. Carolina adds assistants

COLUMBIA, S.C. — New South
Carolina coach Brad Scott has filled
two more spots on his staff and is
considering another candidate
whose hiring as a Gamecock could
upset Georgia's offense.

Bobby Johns, who worked with
Scott for a year at Florida State,
was named Thursday as a defensive
assistant. Scott, who is leaving East-
ern Kentucky, said his duties would
be outlined later.

John Gutekunst, who joined former
coach Sparky Woods' staff last
season as outside linebackers coach,
will be kept on by Scott. A source at
the university said an official an-
nouncement of Gutekunst's reten-
tion would likely come Friday.

Grass carp to be stocked in Caney

By JOE MACALUSO
Advocate outdoors writer

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fish-
eries Commission received monu-
mental news Thursday, that the
first public lake in Louisiana will be
stocked with triploid grass carp to
control troublesome aquatic weeds.

Inland Fisheries Section chief
Bennie Fontenot told the LWFC
that hydrilla, a fast-growing non-na-
tive grass, has covered so much of
Caney Lake in North Louisiana that
it could become a problem to re-
creational fishermen and boaters
during the next growing season.

The action being taken on Caney
Lake is "a dramatic step," Fontenot
said, because the 5,000-acre im-
poundment in Jackson Parish has
become one of the hottest big bass
lakes in the country. Caney Lake has
produced eight of the state's top 10
largemouth bass, including the state
record 15.54 pounder caught last
February by Tommy Foster.

Fontenot said Jan. 12 is the target
date for the first of the 4,000 tri-
ploid grass carp — a sterile, non-re-
producing fish — to be introduced
into the lake. Fontenot said the De-
partment of Wildlife and Fisheries'
freshwater biological staff decided
on a stocking rate of eight carp per
acre. The LDWF staff in the Monroe
District has confirmed at least 500
acres of the lake are covered with
the grass.

Fontenot and his staff also
announced a November or
December ground-breaking for the
state's new fish hatchery.

Only five members of the seven-
man commission attended the first
meeting of the year. Tee John Mial-
jevich and Joseph Cormier were ab-
sent. It was the first meeting for La-
fayette businessman Jerald
Hanchey, who replaced Baton
Rouge's Jimmy Jenkins in Decem-
ber.

In other action, the LWFC voted
to extend the oyster tonging season
with a 15-sack daily limit in Cal-
casieu Lake to April 30; approved
the closure of the Bay Gardene,
Hackberry Bay and Sister Lake oys-
ter seed reservations for sunset
Feb. 1; and, approved a no-size limit
on oysters from the public oyster
grounds between the Mississippi
River and the Mississippi River Gulf
Outlet in Plaquemines and St. Ber-
nard parishes.

Before the entire oyster resolu-

tion was passed, LDWF biologist
Ron Dugas explained that removing
the size limit on the oysters in that
area was "to stimulate the oyster
canning business."

"It was once a thriving business in
the state and this (a no-size regula-
tion) is one way to get it off the
ground again," Dugas said. "This is
one way to take an abundance of a
resource and pack it away for fu-
ture use."

The commission also voted in a
resolution that gives LDWF Secre-
tary Joe Herring the power to close
the commercial speckled trout sea-
son when department biologists de-
termine the fishery has reached its
1 million pound quota. Marine
Fisheries biologist Harry Blanchet
told the commission that the de-
partment does not have sufficient
information to predict when that
quota will be reached. The resolu-
tion did not call for a specific date,
other than to outline that the fish-
ery must, by state law, close May 1.

The commission members also
heard a report from Department of
Environmental Quality Assistant
Secretary Dale Givens about the
problems that have recently
surfaced about mercury levels in
fish in 38 waterbodies in the state.

They also heard an explanation
from Rep. Bryant Hammett, D-
Ferriday, about his involvement in
the passage of a 1993 state law that
allowed the LWFC to set non-
resident hunting and fishing license
fees.

"My district borders the
Mississippi River and a lot of our
residents go to Mississippi to hunt,"
Hammett said. "They know that
most of the Mississippi people come
to Louisiana to fish, and they have
complained to me — I get more calls
on this issue than anything else —
that Mississippi is charging them
very high hunting fees. They believe
we ought to charge Mississippi
people as much to fish here as
Mississippi is charging them to hunt
there."

The commission changed the
March 3 meeting from Ruston to
Baton Rouge, voted an April 7
meeting for Ruston and set the May
5 meeting for the Landmark Hotel
in Metairie.

Latest Line Daily
in The Advocate

Pollution a problem in most state waters

By **BOB ANDERSON**
Environmental editor

Last in a series

Because of pollution, most Louisiana rivers and lakes are not fully fit for activities like fishing or swimming, according to state documents.

Polluted waters extend across southern Louisiana from the Calcasieu River to Lake Pontchartrain and include a number of water bodies in the Baton Rouge area.

Severe water quality problems can be found as far north as the Arkansas border and as far south as the coast.

In some cases, fish can not properly reproduce because of pollution. In other cases, fish are present but tissue samples show contamination above U.S. Food and Drug Administration action levels.

Some waters are so polluted by bacteria associated with sewage and other fecal matter that the state health department deems them too contaminated for swimming or canoeing.

Because of poor soil conservation practices, sand and gravel operations and dredging, other waterways are simply muddy, which makes them less attractive for swimming and fishing.

Some streams get hit from time to time by high levels of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals.

Of 9,140 miles of rivers, creeks and bayous tested, the state found only 47 percent of them are able to fully support the kinds of uses they should, according to state Department of Environmental Quality data.

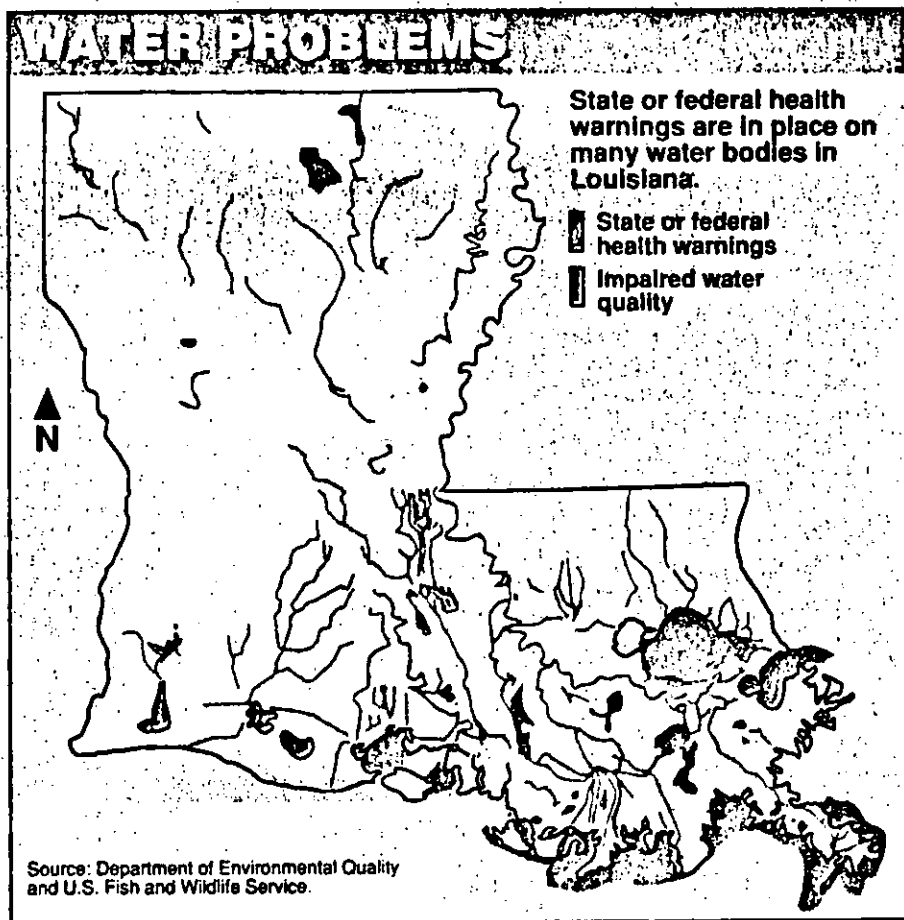
Likewise, of 612,828 acres of lakes assessed, only 49 percent fully support the uses designated for them by the state, according to DEQ data.

DEQ wastewater quality officials say they do not expect significant improvements in those numbers when data is compiled again later this year, though they do see signs of hope.

While industrial discharges, chemical spills and sewerage discharges are significant sources of water pollution, the most widespread problem is "non-point source pollution," according to a study compiled in October by DEQ.

Non-point sources generally refer to pollutants that do not come out of a pipe.

□ See **WATERS, -over-**



Waters

CONTINUED FROM 1A

Of the Louisiana rivers and streams that do not meet their designated uses, the main problems come from non-point sources in 69 percent of the cases.

The biggest non-point pollution source is agriculture, which accounts for 31 percent of non-point source pollution, according to the DEQ report.

Resource extraction, which includes such things as sand and gravel operations, accounts for 16 percent, followed by modification of waterways, such as channel dredging, which accounts for 12 percent of non-point source pollution.

Urban runoff represents 11 percent, and silviculture, or forest management, accounts for 9 percent.

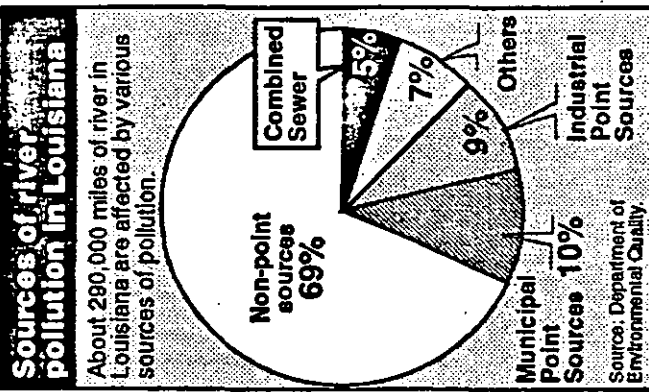
While non-point sources generally are considered the most difficult to control, progress is being made, said Randy Lancot, executive director of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation.

"There has been a decline in things like turbidity, because the Soil Conservation Service has stopped doing all those drainage projects and started working on conservation projects as their names suggests they should," Lancot said.

He said he hopes to see more incentives for converting unproductive agricultural areas back into woodlands and wetlands, which filter dirt and chemicals from runoff and help clean up streams.

As cities grow, runoff from urban streets and storm drains causes increasing problems.

Those problems are complicated by people pouring used oil, paint



Advocate Graphic

and other household chemicals down storm drains, which empty into streams.

The DEQ and various youth groups have tried to inform the public about this by stenciling warnings signs near the drains.

Baton Rouge's Capitol Lake is an example of how contaminants from storm drains can reduce the productivity of a water body.

Oil and other chemicals from storm drains have caused an endless series of oil slicks on the lake, which sits between the State Capitol and the Governor's Mansion.

The lake also has been polluted for years by several industrial sites and has been closed to fishing for

more than 10 years.

In Bayou Manchac, runoff from Baton Rouge streets have combined with sewage discharges to cause major changes over the years.

The bayou is still lined with camps from days when the water was cleaner and the fishing was better.

Now the water quality is poor but improving because of tightened regulations on sewage discharges.

The situation should improve even more as the city-parish shuts down about 200 small sewage treatment plants that discharge into streams that lead mainly to Bayou Manchac.

The city-parish will begin routing that sewage to larger plants that discharge into the Mississippi River.

The main source of water for Bayou Manchac is going to be runoff from Baton Rouge storm drains, said Dale Givens, DEQ's assistant secretary in charge of water.

While that may be better than the poorly treated sewage that currently goes to the bayou, the storm water will still carry a wide range of pollutants, such as motor oil and lawn chemicals, he said.

Water quality on the Amite River also suffers from the sewage and urban runoff that enters it from Baton Rouge and smaller communities and fails to meet its recreational potential, according to DEQ reports.

The Amite River's water quality is notably degraded south of where Bayou Manchac's flow enters it, and removing the small sewage treatment plants could have an important impact on the Amite, Givens said.

Water quality on both the Amite

and Bayou Manchac could improve if Baton Rouge citizens were more careful of what they pour into storm drains and put on their lawns, water quality officials said.

The Amite also is muddied by sand and gravel operations, according to DEQ reports.

Building and development have put stress on the Comite River, which still provides fishing and swimming opportunities. DEQ still lists it as a threatened water body because of the continuing development in its watershed.

The Tickfaw River, Blind River, Gray's Creek, Colyell Creek and Colyell Bay are listed by DEQ as area streams that only partially meet their designated uses.

The Tickfaw is troubled by sewage, agricultural runoff and urban runoff, among other things.

Colyell Bay and Creek are affected by leachate and runoff from landfills, according to DEQ documents.

Gray's Creek suffers from sewage, runoff and siltation from land development and storm sewers.

Pesticides from agriculture, organic pollutants from industry, and runoff and sewage from communities affect Blind River, DEQ reports state.

While pesticides were linked to a number of fish kills in 1991, the long-term danger of pesticides in fish tissue is declining, according to state officials.

Lancot said it is encouraging that the pesticides being used today are not as long-lasting in the environment as previous pesticides. Several pesticides that were banned years or even decades ago still show up in fish.

Fishing cutbacks hit coast

Limits on catch may net poverty

By The Associated Press

BOSTON — With fewer and fewer desirable fish coming up in their nets and plenty of new federal restrictions, New England's mariners are fishing for a future.

Haddock, once a mainstay of the industry, is off limits starting today to allow its numbers to recover. So is an entire section of Georges Bank, the vast, rich fishing area east of Cape Cod.

And over the next five years, federal regulators want to limit fishing for all so-called ground-fish — haddock, cod and pollack — to just 88 days. The Canadian government, which controls half of the Georges Bank, announced Friday that it and U.S. regulators were closing that fishery until June 1.

What are fishermen to do?

"Flip a coin," suggests Tony Verga, executive director of the Gloucester Fisheries Commission. "Either come up with a remedy or have absolute chaos — not just in Gloucester but in all New England fishing ports."

Some say the remedy could be in turning to other types of fish that are still plentiful.

Last month, the National Marine Fisheries Service announced an emergency closure of 2,650 square miles of Georges Bank, tripling the size of the usual no-fishing zone to allow dwindling haddock to spawn. The closure also was a month ahead of the usual schedule.

At the same time, regulators imposed a first-ever limit on haddock — just 500 pounds per trip — and that effectively bans fishing specifically for that fish. Further restrictions are expected.

Stocks of those prime, desirable fish have been shrinking for years.

"It's not as if we don't ac-

“
Either come up with a remedy or have absolute chaos — not just in Gloucester but in all New England fishing ports.
”

TONY VARGA,
Gloucester Fisheries Commission

knowledge there are scarcities," said Angela Sanfilippo, president of the Gloucester Fishermen's Wives Association.

"We are fishing families, our fathers and uncles told us about the catches (falling off), but the biologists didn't believe us. The scientists didn't believe us. The government didn't believe us."

But now, she said, U.S. regulators under pressure from Canada are ordering the industry to a virtual halt without considering the economic effect on families who live off the nets and boats.

Meanwhile, the Canadian government subsidizes its heavily regulated fishing industry. And the U.S. government recently agreed to pay fishermen in Greenland to stop fishing for Atlantic salmon to boost sport fishing in American streams and rivers where they spawn.

That leaves port towns on their own, Verga said. Cities must begin investing in their fleets' futures; otherwise, welfare, unemployment and foreclosures await the bulk of New England's seafarers.

In Gloucester, for instance, a plant could be built to process a range of nontraditional fish that abound off New England, he said. The trouble is, the industry is too geared to market fish — cod, haddock, flounder and others — that are filleted or sold whole.

Other fish, such as menhaden, or "pogies" as locals call them, need special processing not available in New England.

"It's not a question of filleting

a pogie," Verga explained. "The fish is all oil. It's an industrial fish."

But the pogie is a good source of fish meal and oils, which other countries use in margarine.

Jim Barry, who fishes out of Boston Harbor, understands the need to protect dwindling fish stocks. He's all for regulation but believes the timing is off.

"It's almost too late," he said. "They should have started with these regulations back when the Russians were in here taking up everything they could carry."

That was 20 years ago, before the United States declared a 200-mile economic zone off its coasts and allowed domestic fishing to expand. Now, Barry figures it will take about as long for the fish on Georges Bank to replenish themselves even with heightened regulation.

Meanwhile, the government will have to either retrain fishermen for shore jobs or pay them to tie up their boats, he said.

"That's what they do with farmers, right? I'm not saying pay us the same we would have made fishing, but the mortgage man has to be paid," Barry said.

Pollution apparently hurting fish population

By **BOB ANDERSON**
Environmental editor

Studies of several Louisiana water bodies indicate chemical pollution has reduced fish populations.

Louisiana leads the nation in toxic discharges to its waterways, but those levels are declining and will continue to do so over the next few years, industry officials say.

While data often is not available on the relationship between chemical contaminants and the size of fish populations in a particular stream, specific studies on some heavily polluted Louisiana water bodies have shown fewer species of fish.

The impact of chemicals on fish populations is most readily seen in smaller streams, which have less ability to dilute the chemicals that reach them, rather than in the huge rivers into which massive amounts of chemicals are discharged.

In some cases, such as Capitol Lake, there is no single industrial discharge, but numerous sources of chemical contaminants.

In other cases, such as Bayou Trepagnier, a single discharge has a major impact on the water quality of the stream.

Fish populations have been affected by polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, and other pollutants in Capitol Lake, according to a study by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

In Capitol Lake, no bass or garfish, predators most affected by chemicals that bio-accumulate, were found by the researchers in one project, according to a DEQ report.

"This indicates that reproduction is not occurring among these two normally prolific species," the report stated.

Another Baton Rouge stream, Monte Sano Bayou, also has suffered reduced fish populations, according to the state's latest water quality inventory. That bayou is affected by discharges from a half-dozen industries, groundwater contamination and possibly an old steel drum storage area.

An assessment revealed that Monte Sano Bayou had "very low species diversity," high disease rates and was "dominated by pollution tolerant species," according to the inventory.

Samples of crawfish contained hexachlorobenzene and pyrene, and water samples showed, among other substances, levels of lead exceeding acute toxicity standards for aquatic organisms.

Bayou Trepagnier, one of the Louisiana streams supposedly protected by the state's Scenic Rivers Act, also shows evidence of chemical pollution in its fish population.

That bayou, which flows through a cypress swamp near Lake Pontchartrain, receives a large discharge from a petroleum refinery.

DEQ tests show sediments in the lake contain toxic organics and metals, as well as oil and grease.

"Comparison of the fish community structure in Bayous Trepagnier and LaBranche (into which Trepagnier flows) indicates an impacted fish community in Bayou Trepagnier," a DEQ report states.

In Bayou LaBranche, researchers found 44 fish species. In the portion of Bayou Trepagnier where it intersects with Bayou LaBranche, only 19 species were found.

In the upper reaches of Bayou Trepagnier, nearer the discharge, researchers found only eight fish species.

While those are examples of chronic pollution, fish populations in Louisiana are sometimes reduced far more rapidly when pesticides work their way into water bodies.

The worst year in recent history for such events was 1991, in which hundreds of thousands of fish across the state were killed from pesticides, according to state records.

Discharges from sewage treatment plants, sugar mills and seafood processors caused other fish kills, sometimes in connection with natural summer conditions that result in lower dissolved oxygen levels in the water.

State records, based on data submitted by those industries that are required to report, showed Louisiana industries released 160 million pounds of toxic chemicals into Louisiana waters in 1991, the latest year for which complete data is available.

Mercury in fish occurs in Louisiana waters

By BOB ANDERSON
Environmental editor

Mercury is a poisonous metal that most often accumulates in humans who have eaten contaminated fish.

Mercury is particularly dangerous to children, pregnant or nursing women or women who intend to become pregnant, according to Dr. Michael Caire, a Monroe obstetrician who advises his patients not to eat fish from the Ouachita River and several other Louisiana streams contaminated with mercury.

Mercury has been shown to reduce fertility and cause deformities, tumors and mutations in wildlife and humans, according to federal documents.

Early symptoms of mercury exposure in humans can include fatigue, forgetfulness, headache, depression and decline of intellect, according to the World Health Organization. Later symptoms include central nervous systems dysfunction, kidney damage and problems with muscles, vision, hearing, speech, memory, coordination and emotional stability.

A single meal containing the amount of mercury that might be found in Louisiana fish is not enough to be acutely toxic to non-childbearing adults, some experts agree. They suggest, however, that women of childbearing age, nursing mothers and children not eat seafood from streams in which fish have been found to contain high mercury levels. They advise others to reduce their intake.

Aside from its acute and chronic toxic effects, mercury is also a particularly troublesome contaminant because it remains in the environment for so long, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Environmental officials suspect mercury spilled during repair of gas pipeline meters found its way into the environment, though gas industry officials say they think the mercury source is air pollution from other industries.

Mercury emitted by garbage incinerators and coal-burning power plants that later settles to earth is believed by some environmental officials to be an important source of mercury contamination, said Dale Givens, head of the state's water pollution control program.

One national study indicates mercury levels in fish have risen an average of 3 percent each year since 1930.

Acid rain and bacteriological pollutants help to transform mercury into its organic state, which allows it to be taken in by small, bottom-dwelling creatures. As predatory fish eat the contaminated organisms, mercury collects in their tissue, environmental officials say. Fish may also take in some mercury directly from water and bottom sediments.

Mercury gradually builds up in the tissue of exposed fish, so toxicologists advise it is safer to eat younger fish and non-predator fish. Some of the highest levels of mercury in north Louisiana have been found in bass and gar.

Not as much testing of catfish has been done in Louisiana, but catfish taken from contaminated water in Arkansas also have shown high levels of mercury, health officials in that state said.

Special cooking or cleaning methods will not reduce mercury in fish, according to literature published by the Arkansas Department of Health.

Most Louisiana waterways untested

By **BOB ANDERSON**
Environmental editor

Devil's Swamp and its waterways were traditionally an important source of fish and crawfish for northern East Baton Rouge Parish, but now the fish there are contaminated and a state advisory warns against eating them.

Currently, the state health department advises against eating fish from 13 Louisiana lakes and rivers because of high levels of toxic chemicals. That may only be a portion of the problem, however, because most Louisiana waters have not been tested for mercury, a prime fish contaminant.

Tests on some other waters have shown high levels of contaminants in fish, but state officials have not issued warnings against eating fish from those waters.

Federal officials also recommend against eating fish from all waters on two federal wildlife refuges in north Louisiana because of high levels of mercury and dioxin in fish.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service advises against eating any fish from the D'Arbonne and Ouachita wildlife refuges. Although some of the fish tested from those refuges did not have high mercury and dioxin levels, picking which ones to eat "is like playing Russian roulette," said Lee Fulton, manager of the refuges.

Tests on the Dugdemona and Little rivers also show high levels of mercury, but the state wants more testing and has not issued warnings about eating fish from those waters.

The Department of Environmental Quality has tested a dozen other north Louisiana lakes, but has not received test results.

Lack of testing of many other waterbodies for chemicals, particularly mercury, is even more of a concern for many people, especially anglers in south Louisiana, where no mercury testing has been done in years.

DEQ officials say they suspect air pollution is a major source of the mercury contamination, indicating the contamination may not be limited to north Louisiana, where DEQ's mercury testing has been conducted in recent years.

The state, for instance, has no data for mercury in fish from the Atchafalaya Basin, which is the most popular fishing area in the heart of south Louisiana, and has not conducted mercury tests on other south Louisiana waters since a spot check in the mid-1980s.

Information on the safety of fish is "extremely important" to sportsmen, because "contamination of fish flesh is not readily apparent" to anglers, said Randy Lanctot, executive director of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation.

"The Wildlife Federation asked in 1990 for a sampling program throughout the state to spot check waters for (fish) tissue contamination," Lanctot said. So far, the state has not done that and it "needs to be looked at again," he said.

"The citizens of the state would be very interested in that information," Lanctot said. The state "needs to look for the money" to conduct such a program, he said.

DEQ will run mercury tests in the Atchafalaya Basin and in at least one other south Louisiana waterbody early in 1994, said Dale Givens, DEQ's assistant secretary in charge of water quality.

A big concern is that DEQ has found mercury in fish everywhere it has looked in the last couple of years, Givens said.

Givens said he hopes that when the agency begins testing in south Louisiana, the mercury situation will not be as severe as it is in north Louisiana.

Water in south Louisiana is usually more alkaline than in north Louisiana. Indications are that lower alkalinity speeds the change of elemental mercury — the form in which it arrives as air pollution — to organic mercury, which is the type that accumulates in fish, he said.

While mercury has received the most attention lately, it is only one contaminant prompting fish or swimming advisories in Louisiana.

Fish contamination in the Calcasieu River and estuary from toxic and carcinogenic hydrocarbons prompted a health department warning that covers 48 miles. The main substances of concern are the chemicals hexachlorobutadiene and hexachlorobenzene and long-lasting polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs.

Miles of waterbodies adjacent to the Calcasieu River also contain contaminated fish and are the subject of state warnings.

Closer to home, Capitol Lake, Bayou Baton Rouge and the lakes, ponds and bayous of Devil's Swamp are all the subject of state warnings about fish contaminated with toxic substances similar to those in the Calcasieu River.

State reports note that Devil's Swamp Lake receives discharges from industrial and hazardous waste facilities.

The larger swamp area received contaminants from the now-defunct Petro Processors hazardous waste site, which is currently the object of a federal Superfund program cleanup.

The swamp was an important source of income for people who fished there and sold their catches, said Florence Robinson, a Southern University chemistry professor who lives in the area.

It was also important to people who supplemented their diets with fish, game and crawfish from the swamp, she said.

Fish in Capitol Lake, once a popular fishing spot for Baton Rouge's Vietnamese population, were found to have high levels of PCB contamination in 1983 and warnings against fishing have been posted there for more than 10 years. Subsequent fish tests continue to show high levels of contamination.

Levels of long-lasting pesticides toxaphene and DDT in fish in the Tensas River "raise substantial concerns for public health," according to a report by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The state health department subsequently issued a fish consumption warning for that river.

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The state also issued advisories about eating fish from Bayou Bonfouca in Slidell, Wham Brake in Ouachita Parish and Sibley Lake in Natchitoches Parish because of chemical contamination.

Biological contamination has resulted in state warnings against water recreation on the Tangipahoa River. The initial problems there appear to be related to 273 dairies and other animal-holding facilities that drain into the river's watershed, as well as to sewerage treatment plants and runoff from communities that have no sewers.

DEQ officials say many of those situations are in being remedied, but the Tangipahoa's water quality has not yet risen to a level that would allow the state to lift its health advisory.

Similar bacteriological problems have resulted in an advisory against water sports for Lake Pontchartrain beaches.

State lacks program to monitor seafood for chemical safety

First in a series

By BOB ANDERSON
Environmental editor

Commercial fishing on the Arkansas side of the Ouachita River is prohibited, but when its mercury-contaminated water reaches Louisiana, commercial fishing is legal.

Anglers have the benefit of Louisiana advisories not to eat fish from 10 Louisiana lakes and rivers — including the Ouachita — but people who buy fish have little way of knowing whether they are contaminated. The state has not banned commercial fishing and does not require fish markets to tell customers where fish were caught.

Also, fish sold in Louisiana go through no comprehensive state or federal testing program for chemical contamination, an official with the state health department said.

"The consumer is left in a very

vulnerable and unpleasant position when purchasing seafood," said David Czernik of the Louisiana Consumers League. "With fish, shrimp and crawfish, the consumer has no way of being sure where seafood purchased in a market comes from or what contaminants it contains."

While the health department sometimes issues advisories against eating fish from certain streams, those advisories do not carry weight of law and do not deter some commercial fishermen from selling fish from contaminated waters.

An official with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality said he has seen crawfishermen in Devil's Swamp, which is contaminated by hazardous waste. One boat was even tied up to one of the warning signs, he said.

A letter from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency warned of large

amounts of crawfish being caught in the contaminated swamp and sold to the public.

Florence Robinson, who teaches chemistry at Southern University and lives near Devil's Swamp, said commercial fishing has continued despite the warnings.

"People can legally catch fish in contaminated streams and sell them, since all the health department issues is advisories," said environmentalist Darryl Malek-Wiley. "We need to move beyond advisories and into protecting public health."

Like Louisiana, Arkansas has a number of waterways on which it has issued warnings to people not to eat fish or to limit their consumption because of contaminants found in the fish.

Unlike Louisiana, Arkansas has banned commercial fishing in those waters.

"The rationale is to protect the unknowing public consumer from mercury," said Mike Armstrong, the assistant chief of fisheries in Arkansas.

He said catfish — a species that can be sold commercially both in Arkansas and Louisiana — showed some of the highest levels of mercury of any of the species tested in the Ouachita.

Armstrong said Arkansas tests indicate the fish contamination problem grows worse as the Ouachita flows toward Louisiana.

A number of commercial fishermen catch and sell catfish, gar, buffalo and carp from the Ouachita River, said Lee Fulton, manager of the Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge in northeast Louisiana.

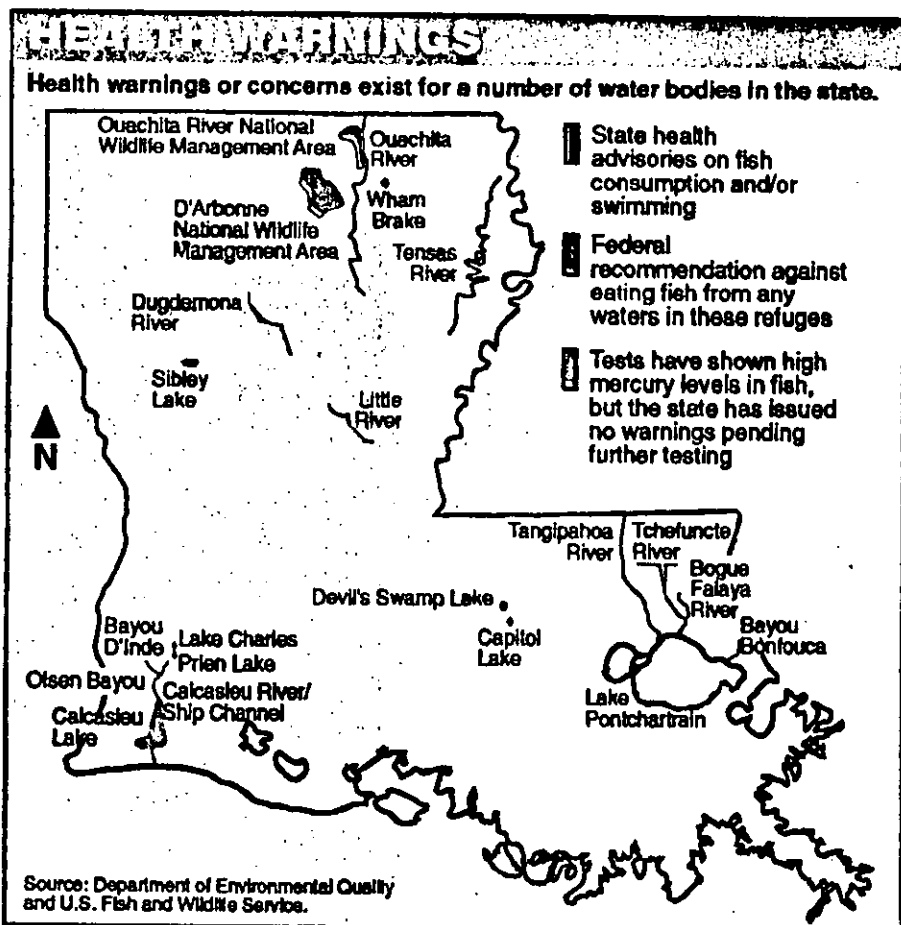
The refuge has stopped them from fishing in tributaries of the Ouachita because of mercury and dioxin contamination in fish, but can not stop them from fishing in the Ouachita River. The state, which has jurisdiction there, has not ordered a halt to commercial fishing on the river, Fulton said.

The refuge recommends that people avoid eating fish caught on the refuge, but has no power to issue such a recommendation for the river, he said.

For several miles just above the state line, Arkansas advises that no one should eat predatory fish, such as bass, gar and catfish, and that nursing mothers, pregnant women and women who plan to become pregnant not eat many other species as well. These women and small children face the greatest risks from contaminants such as mercury.

Once the Ouachita crosses the boundary, Louisiana advises only against eating bass and says high-risk groups should limit themselves to two meals a month

- Over -



Advocate map by Alice M. Verberne

of other fish from the area.

The health department has received information that species including catfish might be contaminated in the Ouachita. Further testing is being done and the advisory may be changed, a health department spokesman said.

The averages of earlier tests on catfish in Louisiana were not above the so-called federal "action level," said Barbara Romanowski of DEQ's water division.

The amount of contaminants was above mercury action levels set by some other states, however.

A move is afoot to establish a mandatory national seafood inspection program, said a spokesman for the Louisiana Seafood Promotion Board.

Seafood plants and markets are now inspected, but inspectors mainly look for sanitation problems, he said.

State officials said the state health department and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration rarely test fish for chemicals, which is usually done only in response to a specific complaint.

"There's a critical need for a program" to ensure the chemical safety of seafood, said Dr. Louis Trachtman, the assistant state health officer.

"I don't know how to say this nicely, but as far as chemicals go it's really not a good state of affairs," Trachtman said of state and federal testing programs.

The monitoring of seafood at Louisiana markets and in most other states is aimed at bacteria in oysters, not at chemicals in fish, he said.

"We really don't have a program (for assuring the chemical safety of seafood), and I don't know of any state that does," he said. "What concerns me even more is that there is no national program."

There was talk last year of creating such a program at the federal level, but arguments arose between the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the proposal died.

Even if Louisiana had a seafood

monitoring program, there would still be a lack of interstate commerce monitoring, he said.

Trachtman said he would like to see a federal program because a person who buys fish in a grocery store has no way of knowing whether it came from "a south Louisiana bayou or Washington State."

"Unless the state is willing to require notice in stores as to where fish were caught, the only way to protect the public is to prohibit commercial fishing" in areas where fish are known to be contaminated, said Bob Kuehn, head of the Tulane Environmental Law Clinic.

While not posing Louisiana waters may be in the best short-term economic interest of some commercial fishermen, such a policy hurts the fishing industry as a whole because consumers have less confidence in fish they purchase, he said.

People throughout the seafood industry are interested in the situation and "don't want to put products on the market that would be dangerous to the consumer," said Carl Turner of the Seafood Promotion Board.

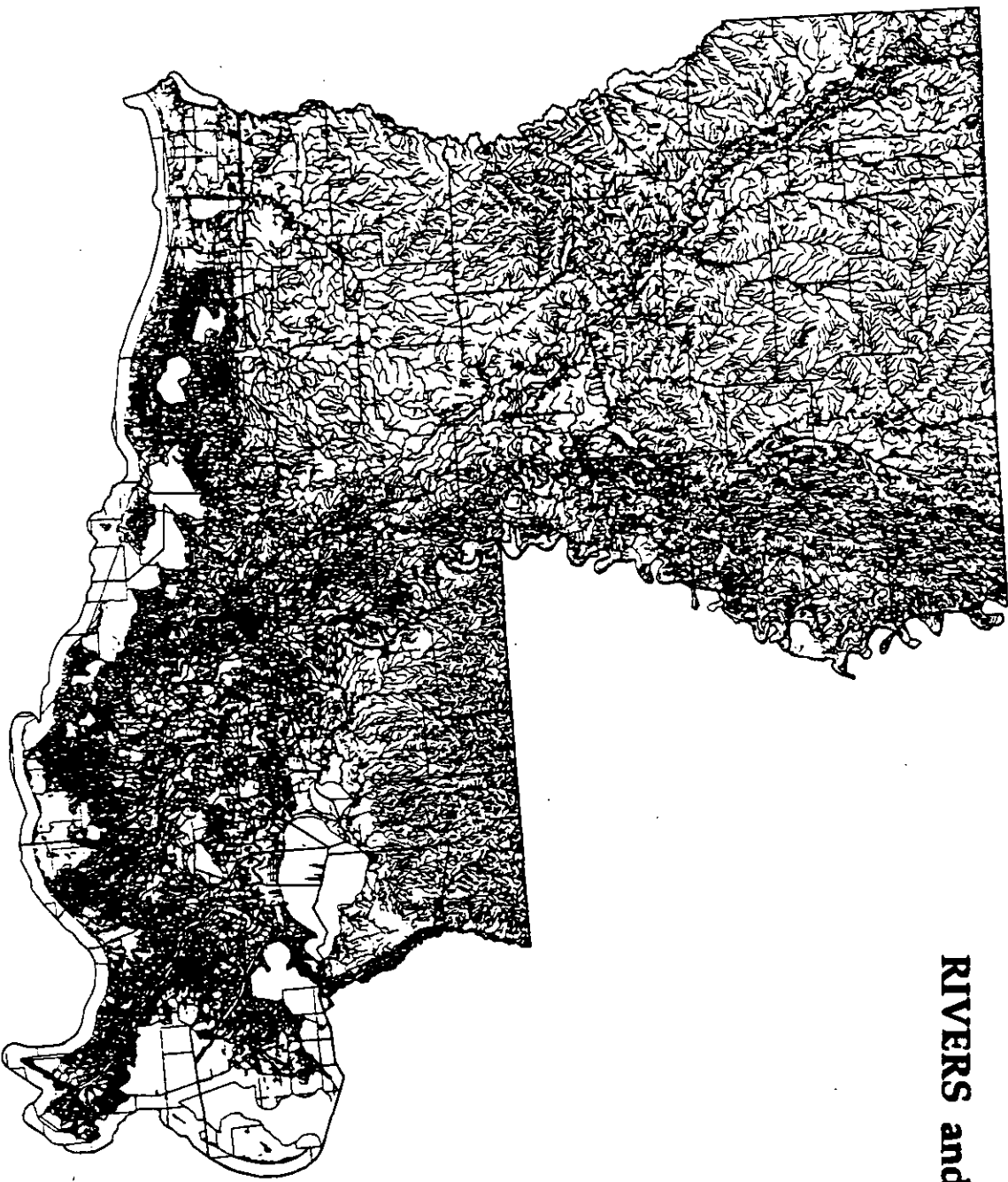
To look into the matter, the board formed a committee, which determined that the problems are primarily in the fresh waters of the state that produces only a small percentage of Louisiana's commercial seafood harvest, Turner said.

"We are as concerned as any others in finding out what products" may contain contamination, he said, but added that, "overall, our seafood is wholesome and safe."



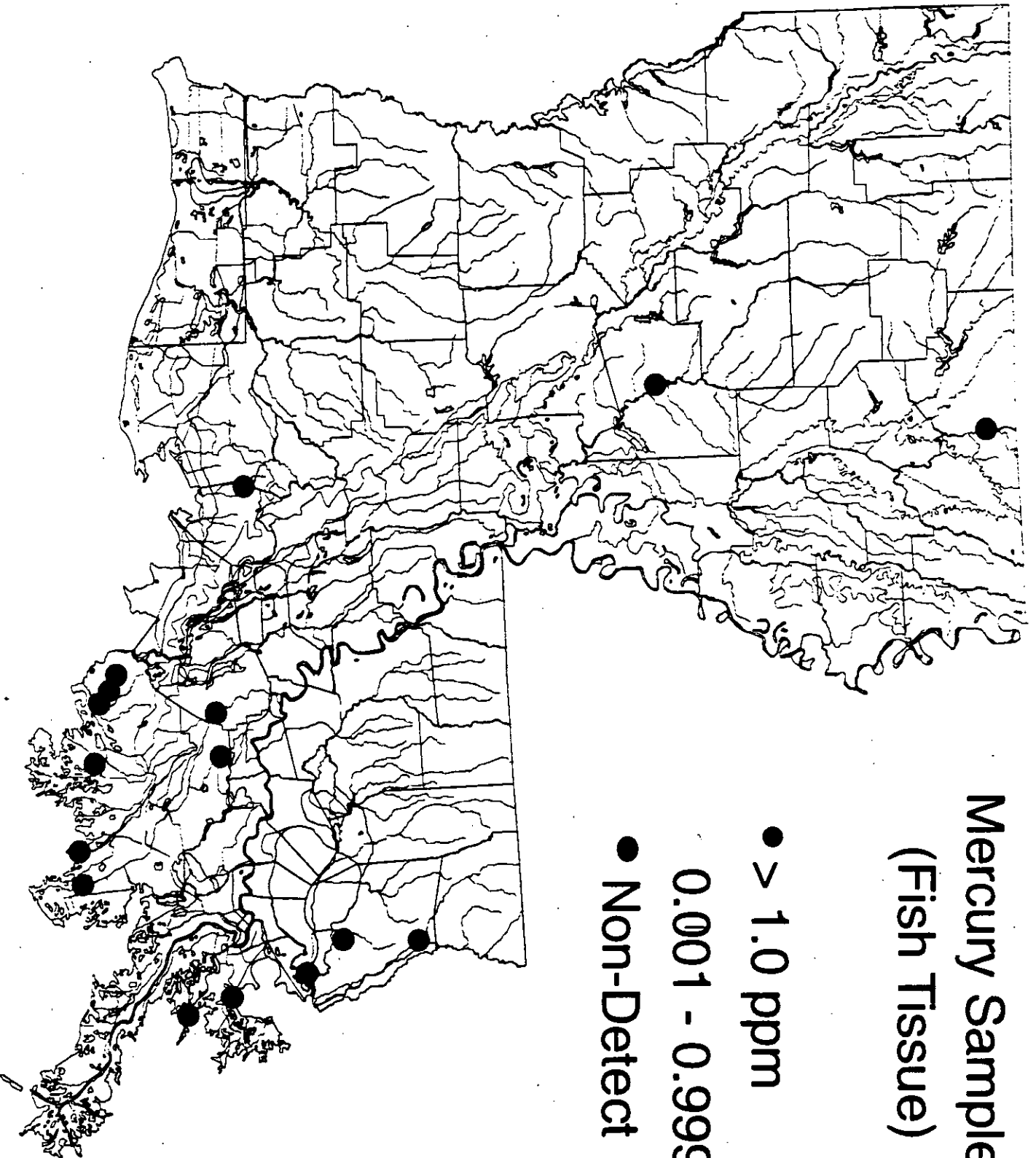
Status of Fish Tissue Mercury Contamination Issues For Louisiana Waterbodies

**LOUISIANA
RIVERS and STREAMS**



Mercury Samples (Fish Tissue)

- > 1.0 ppm
- 0.001 - 0.999 ppm
- Non-Detect



Background Information On Mercury Contamination

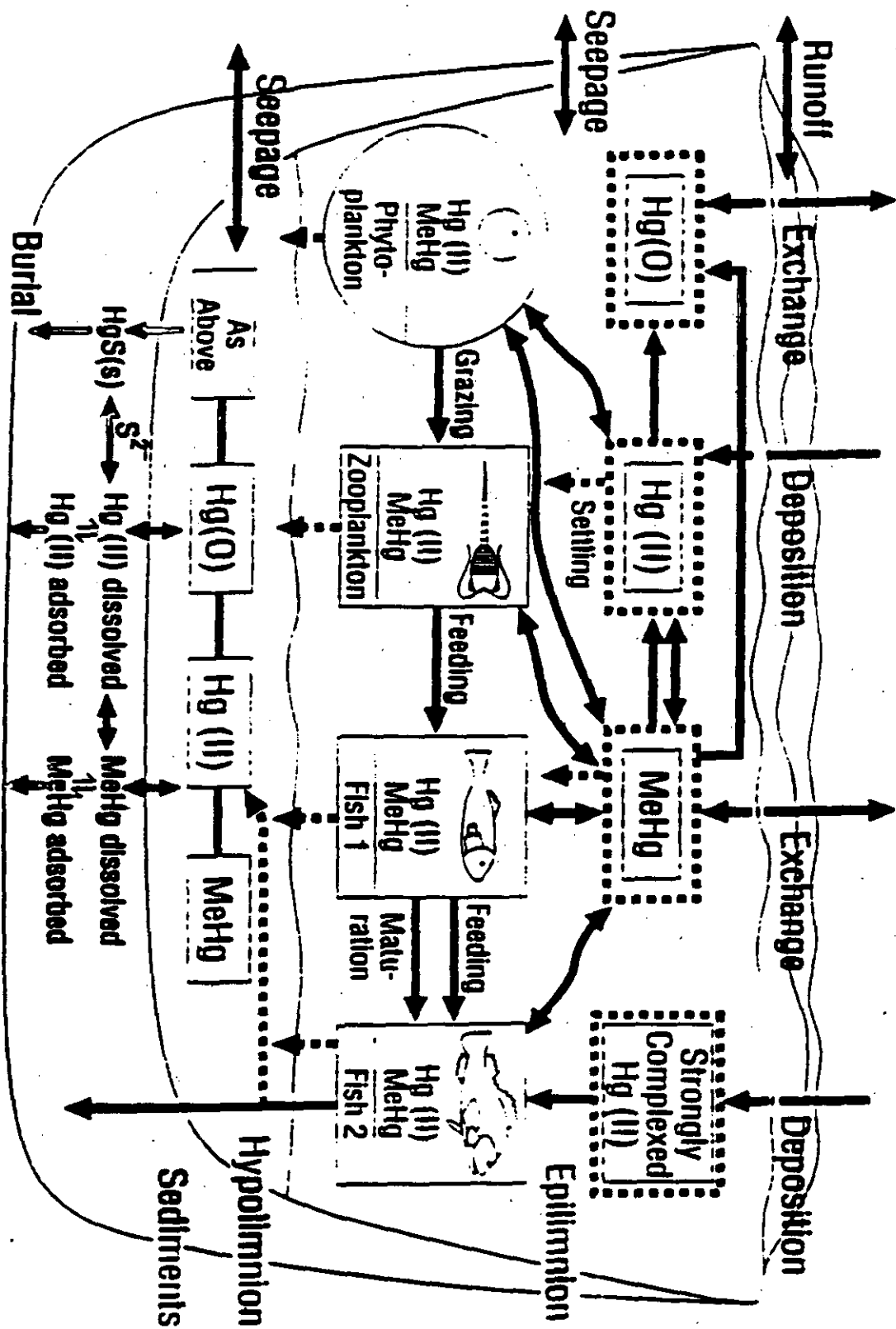
- ▶ FDA alert level for Hg in fish tissue is 1.0 ppm.
- ▶ Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals has issued a fish consumption advisory on an approximately 100 mile stretch of the Ouchita River.
- ▶ Hg contamination of fish has been documented worldwide, even in areas removed from obvious anthropogenic sources.
- ▶ Atmospheric deposition from coal fired power plants and trash incineration has been indicated as a primary source.



Some carnivorous fish can bioaccumulate methylmercury at concentrations that are 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 times the levels found in the ambient water.

Background Information On Mercury Contamination (Continued)

- ▶ Florida has been investigating Hg contamination of fish for several years, finding levels of concern at many sites, prompting issuance of a number of advisories based on an alert level of 0.5 ppm Hg.
- ▶ Arkansas is reporting similar high Hg levels in fish tissue, and has a number of consumption advisories in effect.
- ▶ Florida and Wisconsin have documented strong correlations between low pH and low alkalinity levels in water and high Hg concentrations in fish tissue.
- ▶ Preliminary investigations in Louisiana have confirmed this correlation.



Statewide Occurrences of Mercury Tissue Contamination

- ▶ 36 areas of the state have been sampled for Hg fish tissue contamination.
- ▶ A total of 268 tissue samples for Hg contamination are currently on record.
- ▶ 200 samples (75%) resulted in detectable concentrations of Hg.
- ▶ Concentrations ranged from ND-4.04 ppm.
- ▶ Overall average was 0.32 ppm, largemouth bass average was 0.72 ppm.

Areas With Notable Tissue Concentrations of Mercury (ppm)

	Mean for All Species	Mean for Bass only
Bogue Chitto River	1.18 (one sample)	1.18
Ouachita River	0.97	1.54
Amite River	0.94 (one sample)	0.94
Bayou D'Arbonne	0.79	1.37
Bayou Lafourche Region	0.52	0.55

Areas With Notable Tissue Concentrations of Mercury (ppm)

	Mean for All Species	Mean for Bass only
Terrebonne Basin/Eastern Region	0.41	No Bass
Tangipahoa River	0.39	0.58
MRGO	0.39	No Bass
Terrebonne Basin/Western Region	0.38	0.36
Spanish Lake/Lost Lake Region	0.32	0.4

Ouachita River, Fish Tissue Mercury Contamination

- ▶ Largemouth bass taken from 1989-1990 showed tissue concentrations of Hg ranging from 0.83 - 1.29 ppm.
- ▶ Samples taken from 1991-1993 showed similar concentrations in largemouth bass, and lower concentrations in other species.
- ▶ 12 of 29 samples of largemouth bass taken from 1992-1993 had Hg concentrations > 1.0 ppm.
- ▶ One largemouth bass collected in 1992 had a concentration of 4.04 ppm Hg.

Possible Sources of Ouachita River Mercury Contamination

- ▶ Atmospheric deposition from coal fired power plants and trash incineration.
- ▶ Natural deposits of mercury in Arkansas.
- ▶ Leaking natural gas meters and poor meter repair practices in Monroe Oil and Gas Field.
 - .* Soil concentrations of Hg ranged from 25.9-141,000 ppm.
 - .* Background concentration of Hg was 0.2-0.3 ppm.

Quachita River Fish Consumption Advisory

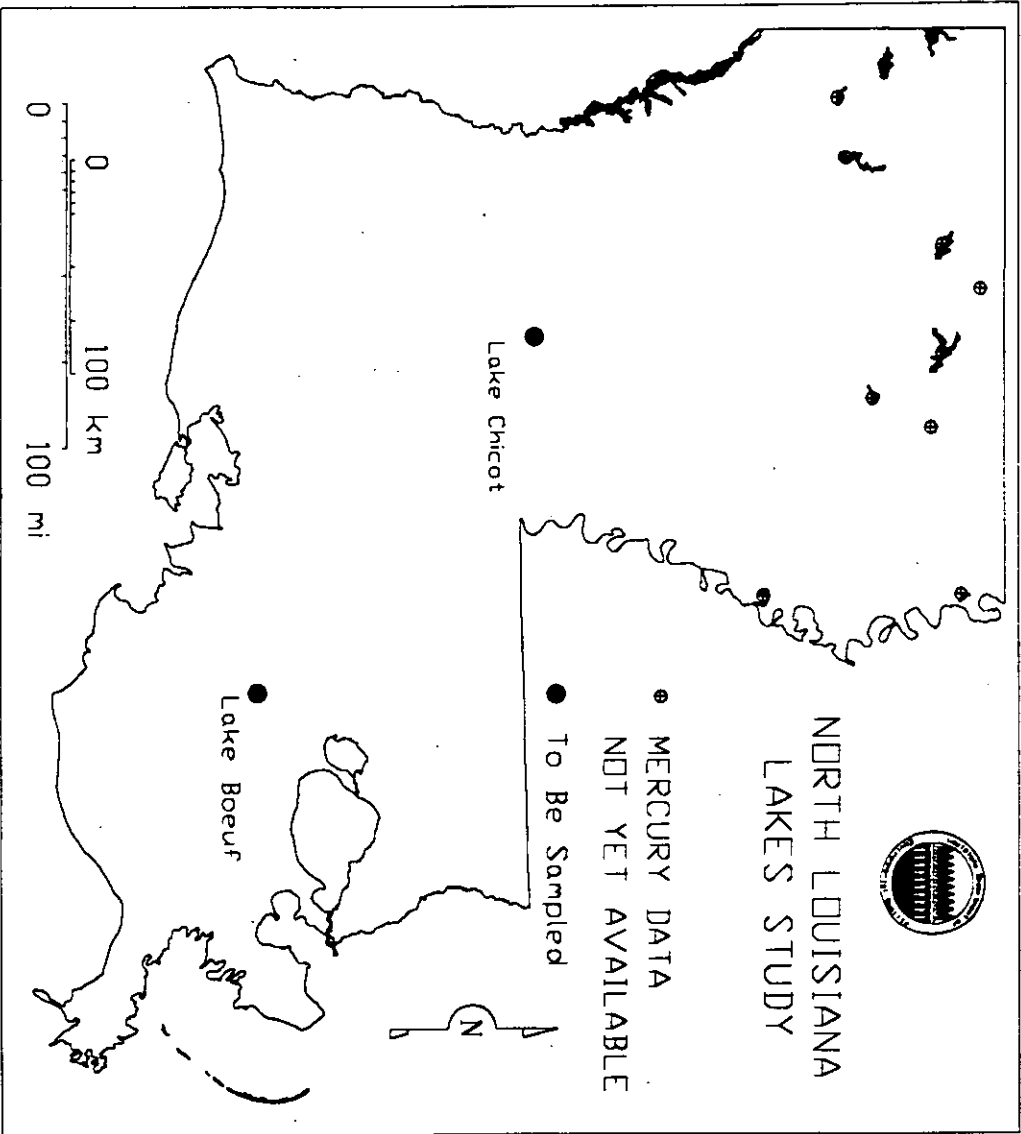
Based on Mercury Tissue Contamination

- ▶ Fish consumption advisory was issued in August, 1992
- ▶ Recommends no consumption of largemouth bass by pregnant or nursing women, and by children under 7-years of age.
- ▶ Recommends for the same population, limiting consumption of other species to 2 meals per month.
- ▶ For the general population, recommends limiting consumption of largemouth bass to 2 meals per month.
- ▶ No limits on other species for the general population.

Current and Planned Investigations

Current Sampling Efforts

- ▶ EPA funded a \$25,000 grant to determine the concentrations of Hg in Bass in 12 North Louisiana Lakes.
- ▶ First round sampling included the following lakes:
 - Caddo Lake Cross Lake
 - Lake Bistineau Upper Toledo Bend
 - Wallace Lake Lake Claiborne
 - Lake D'Arbonne Cheniere Lake
 - Caney Lake Bartholomew Lake
 - Lake Providence Lake Bruin
- ▶ Analysis of the 180 lake fish samples should be completed by Feb. 1, 1994. Thus far, samples from 6 of the 12 lakes have been analyzed and concentrations range from 0.12 to 1.3 ppm
- ▶ Lake Chicot and Lake Boeuf will be sampled early in 1994.



Planning for Statewide Sampling

Effort Based on Waterbody

pH, Alkalinity and Use

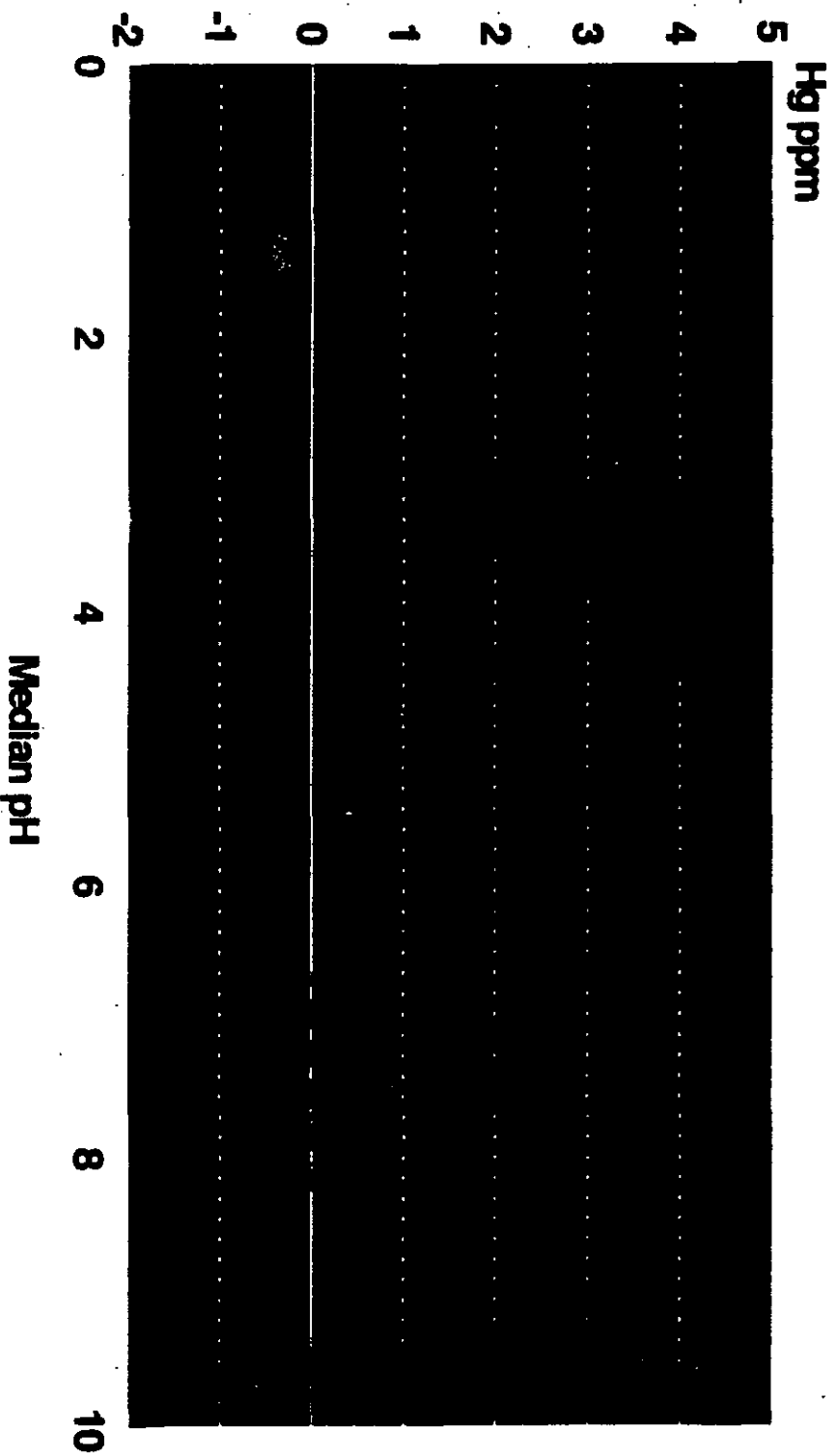
Preliminary Correlation Analysis of Mercury Tissue Levels, pH and Alkalinity

- ▶ Based on results from Florida and Wisconsin, preliminary correlation analysis was done using Louisiana data.
- ▶ Median tissue Hg concentrations and 2-year median pH and alkalinity values were used.
- ▶ pH and alkalinity values were taken from 1990-1991 Water Quality Network Data Summary.
- ▶ Tissue sample sites and WQN sites were matched as closely as possible, if no WQN site was available data was not used.

**Mercury tissue concentrations and pH
were significantly correlated.**

**Correlation coefficient = -0.49, $P=0.005$,
 $R^2=0.24$**

Median Fish Tissue Concentrations of Mercury vs. Median pH Log Regression Equation



$$y = a + b * \ln(x)$$

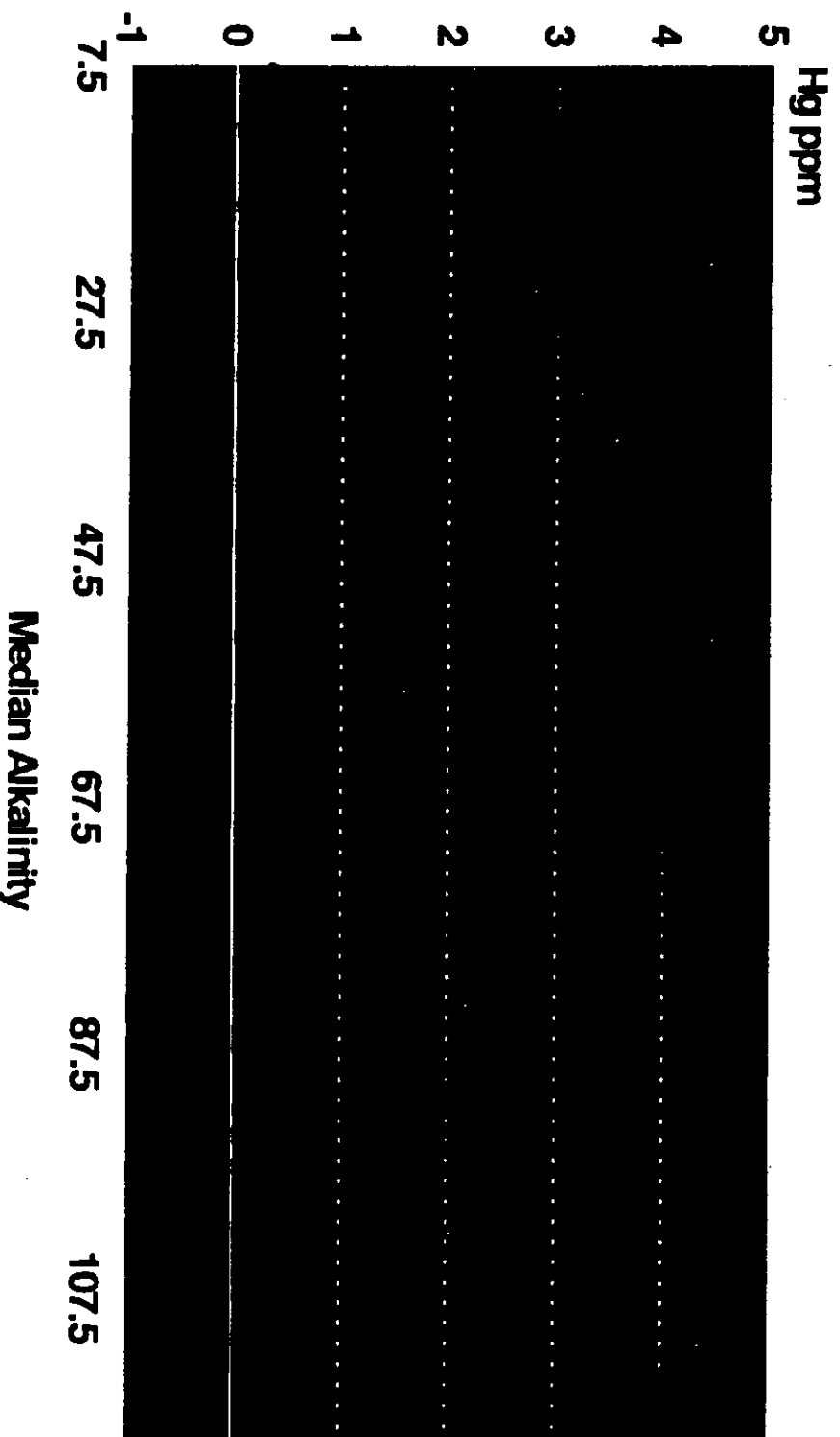
For Hg = 0.5 ppm, pH = 6.9

Based on regression of pH and tissue levels of Hg, and using an alert level of 0.5 ppm Hg, waterbodies with a pH less than 6.9 may be at risk.

**Mercury tissue concentrations and
alkalinity
were significantly correlated.**

**Correlation coefficient = -0.39, $P=0.032$,
 $R^2=0.15$**

Median Fish Tissue Concentrations of Mercury vs. Median Alkalinity Log Regression Equation



$$Y = a + b * \ln(x)$$

For Hg = 0.5 ppm, Alkalinity = 25.79 mg/L

Summary

Based on regression of alkalinity and tissue levels of Hg, and using an alert level of 0.5 ppm Hg, waterbodies with alkalinity less than 25.8 mg/L may be at risk.

Based on regression analysis of pH and alkalinity, waterbodies with $\text{pH} < 6.9$ and alkalinity < 25.8 should be targeted for sampling and tissue Hg analysis.

Along with targeting low pH and low alkalinity waterbodies, sampling should also focus on high use waterbodies and waterbodies which field staff determine to be at risk due to oil and gas activities or other potential sources.

Site Description	Sampling Dates	Nearest MON Site		Samples with Detections	Median	Mean	Range	Base Mean
Vermillion River near Perry	04/86 & 04/88	0001	2	0	ND	ND	ND	NA
Bay Gardene (Bayou Lost)	12/87 - 2/88	0006	3	0	ND	ND	ND	NA
Mississippi River near St. Francisville	11/87	0009	1	1	< 0.01	< 0.01	<0.01	NA
Dugdemona River NW of Dodson	07/93	0020	4	4	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Tangipahoa River W of Robert	07/90	0033	6	6	0.375	0.387	0.09 -0.67	0.575
Pase Rigolets	11/87	0035	2	0	ND	ND	ND	NA
Houma Navigation Canal south of Cocodrie	11/87	0037	2	0	ND	ND	ND	NA
Dugdemona River near Hodge	07/93	0078	4	4	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	NA
Little River SW of Jena	07/93	0089	6	6	< 0.001	0.0008	< 0.001 - 0.002	0.0015
Lac des Allemands north of Raceland	12/87	0291	1	0	ND	ND	ND	NA
Vermillion Bay south of New Iberia	02/88	0316	2	0	0.035	0.035	ND-0.07	NA
Mississippi River at Lake Providence	11/90 & 01/92	0317	15	15	0.06	0.073	0.008 -0.21	NA
Mississippi River south of St. Francisville	02/91 06/91 03/92	0318	16	14	0.055	0.069	ND-0.289	NA
Mississippi River east of Belle Chase	11/90 - 11/91	0320	19	14	0.057	0.08	ND-0.221	NA

Site Description	Sampling Dates	Nearest MON Site	Samples	Samples with Detections	Median	Mean	Range	Mass Mean
Callow Lake S of Houma	12/87	0351	2	0	ND	ND	ND	NA
Mississippi River near Baton Rouge	03/90 - 02/92	0386	25	17	0.006	0.024	ND- 0.21	NA
Mississippi River near Columer	03/91 - 06/91	0387	13	11	0.026	0.056	ND- 0.139	NA
Mississippi River near Venice	11/90 - 10/91	0391	21	14	0.044	0.045	ND- 0.115	0.089
Dugdemona River at Hwy. 4	07/93	0425	2	2	<0.001	<0.001	<0.00 1	<0.001
Little River at Hwy. 500 near Zenoria	07/93	0426	3	3	<0.001	<0.001	<0.00 1	<0.001
Amite River north of Grandville	07-10/90	0119	1	1	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Bogue Chitto River at Sun	07-10/90	0064	1	1	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.815
Bayou Lacombe, vicinity of Baleht Marine	09/92		6	5	0.102	0.074	ND- 0.124	0.10
Bayou Liberty	09/92		1	1	0.128	0.128	0.128	0.128
Bayou D'Arbonne	1993?	0073 0018	20	20	0.32	0.791	0.12- 2.31	1.37
Ouachita River, below State Line	10/90 & 02/92	0013	11	11	0.65	0.78	0.4- 1.29	1.17
Ouachita River, below Alabama Landing	02/92	0013	2	2	2.2	2.2	0.37- 4.04	4.04
Ouachita River, above Monroe	02/92	0067	2	2	0.96	0.96	0.74- 1.19	1.19

Site Description	Sampling Dates	Nearest WQN Site	Samples	Samples With Detections	Median	Mean	Range	Base Mean
Ouachita River, at Monroe	10/90	0067	9	9	0.61	0.55	0.12-1.01	0.87
Ouachita River, below Monroe	02/92	0067	2	2	0.4	0.4	0.27-0.52	0.52
Ouachita River, above Columbia Lock and Dam	02/92	0085	2	2	0.91	0.91	0.37-1.45	1.45
Bayou Bonfouca Region, Means study	09/90-05/91	Various Sites	10	8	0.53	0.52	ND-0.9	0.55
Mississippi River Gulf Outlet Region, Means Study	09/90-05/91	Various Sites	7	4	0.52	0.39	ND-0.9	NA
Spanish Lake & Lost Lake Region, Means Study	09/90-05/91	Various Sites	5	2	< DL	0.32	ND-0.9	0.4
Barataria Basin, Means Study	09/90-05/91	Various Sites	11	4	< DL	0.23	ND-0.72	0.26
Terrebonne Basin Eastern Region, Means Study	09/90-05/91	Various Sites	15	8	0.5	0.41	ND-1.2	NA
Terrebonne Basin Western Region, Means Study	09/90-05/91	Various Sites	14	7	0.3	0.38	ND-1.4	NA

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800
December 14, 1993

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Joe L. Herring, Secretary

FROM: Lee Caubarreux, Assistant Secretary *HC 12/15/93*

SUBJECT: Aviation Report - November 1993

Total hours listed are:

PILOT	TOTAL HOURS
G. Rackle -	46.3
B. Stamey -	12.0
M. Windham -	13.1
D. Clause -	37.3
TOTAL HOURS -	108.70

-0- No Flights

PLANE	FLIGHT HOURS	ESTIMATED ¹ COST(TOTAL)	ACTUAL ² COST(TOTAL)	COMMISSION METHOD
N61092 Amphib -	27.8	3,256.21	2,283.63	5,808.81
70365 Float-DC -	37.3	3,440.18	2,121.64	4,891.52
N2576K Float-MW -	13.1	1,684.27	1,300.83	
N9467Y 210 -	3.3	368.74	2,858.98	682.47
N223MS Partenavia -	12.7	1,995.42	5,175.39	3,460.50
N57266 Aero Commander -	14.5			
TOTALS	108.70	10,744.82	13,740.47	14,843.30

¹Estimated Cost is based on an historical average per flight hour.

²Actual Cost substitutes actual maintenance for the month for the average maintenance costs used in the previous figure. This is the only figure used in the calculation of estimated costs that varies significantly from month to month.

LGC:csg

November 1993

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PLANE: N61092 (AMPHIB)

[illegible]

[illegible]

PLANE: N25766 (AERO COMMANDER)

[illegible]

RESOLUTION

Commercial Harvest of Spotted Seatrout
Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

WHEREAS, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has established a Rule as Title 76, Part VII, Chapter 3, Section 341, effective February 20, 1992, providing management measures for spotted seatrout harvest, and

WHEREAS, this Rule declares that the quota for the commercial harvest of spotted seatrout shall be one million pounds, and

WHEREAS, this Rule also declares the commercial season for spotted seatrout shall begin at 12:01 a.m. on September 15 of each year, and

WHEREAS, this Rule provides that the commercial season for spotted seatrout shall be closed each year at 12:01 a.m. May 1, or when the quota has been reached, or when the staff of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries predicts the one million pound quota will be met, whichever comes first, and

WHEREAS, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries biologists, based on historical landings and cumulative commercial harvest to date, project that the spotted seatrout quota may be reached during the month of April, 1994, and

WHEREAS, updated harvest figures could cause the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries biologists to revise their projections, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission that the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is hereby authorized and directed to close the commercial fishery for spotted seatrout on the date the quota is projected to be reached as provided in Commission Rule, and

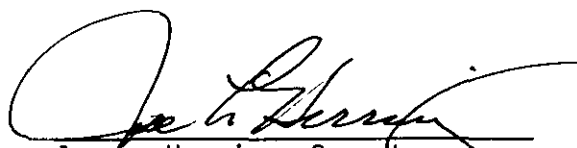
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that notice to the public shall be given seventy-two hours prior to the effect of the closure, and

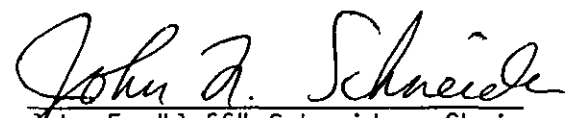
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the purchase, barter, trade, or sale of spotted seatrout taken from Louisiana waters after the closure is prohibited, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the commercial taking or landing of spotted seatrout in Louisiana, whether caught within or without the territorial waters of Louisiana, after the closure is prohibited, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no vessel possessing or fishing any seine, gill net, trammel net, or hoop net shall have a spotted seatrout aboard the vessel, whether caught within or without the waters of the state, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that nothing shall prohibit the possession of fish legally taken prior to the closure.


Joe L. Herring, Secretary
La. Dept. Wildlife & Fisheries


John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Chairman
Wildlife & Fisheries Commission

JANUARY 6, 1994

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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that nothing shall prohibit the possession of fish legally taken prior to the closure.

Joe L. Herring, Secretary
La. Dept. Wildlife & Fisheries

John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Chairman
Wildlife & Fisheries Commission

JANUARY 6, 1994

La. Oyster Task Force Resolution No. 101993B

Provides for public hearings regarding extension of oyster season on the public seed grounds. Recommends that LWF Commission consider this issue in good time.

Whereas, R.S. 433 B1 of the 1993 regular session gives authority to the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to extend the oyster season on the public seed grounds, and

Whereas, R.S. 433 B1 also authorizes the La Oyster Task Force to provide official input to the Commission in regards to season extension, and

Whereas, in order to plan their work and business, oyster harvesters, growers, and processors need to know about a season extension on a timely basis,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, The La. Oyster Task Force authorizes the Chairman to seek input from the oyster industry, and report back to the task force on the issue of season extension. It is to include, but not limit to, input from statewide oyster trade organizations and public meetings held in conjunction with other state agencies for this purpose.

Be It Further Resolved, The La. Oyster Task Force recommends to the La, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission that the issue regarding oyster season extension be brought before that body on a timely basis.

passed unanimously at Oct. 19, 1993 meeting

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Whereas, R.S. 433 B1 of the 1993 regular session gives authority to the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to extend the oyster season on the public seed grounds, and

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passed unanimously at Oct. 19, 1993 meeting

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

November 2, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-
Office of Wildlife, and Assistant Secretary-Office of
Fisheries

FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary *JLH*

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - December 2, 1993

Please write on the bottom of this memo and return to Susan Hawkins by Tuesday, November 16, 1993 any agenda items your office may have for the Thursday, December 2nd Commission Meeting to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive. This meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. on December 2nd. If you do not have anything for the agenda, please return memo and indicate so on the bottom of this memo. We cannot add anything to the agenda that requires commission action after we have published the agenda in the state journal.

Resolutions and Notices of Intent should be included with the list of items to be placed on the agenda. Thank you for your cooperation!

JLH/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Bob Dennie
Winton Vidrine
Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

*changed and
handled by
D.E. - 11/6/94-
sch*

*Susan will you please
put this on the
agenda for the Dec 2
meeting*

Thanks

Peter Vujnovich

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the 1993/94 oyster season has been disrupted by the health closure of reefs in the Lake Borgne area, and

WHEREAS, R.S. 56:433 (E) gives the Commission the authority to set size limits and closures after January 1 of each year,

WHEREAS, Act #115 of the 1993 Session of the Louisiana Legislature allows for the extension of the extension of the oyster season until May 15 if it is determined that sufficient quantities of oyster are available to accommodate such additional taking,

WHEREAS, Department samples has indicated a record supply of oysters on the public grounds;

WHEREAS, there have been some health closures in the Calcasieu Lake public oyster tonging reef area, and RS 56:435.1 G allows for season extensions to compensate for health closures,

WHEREAS, Revised Statutes 56:6(25) (a) authorizes the Commission to regulate quota limits,

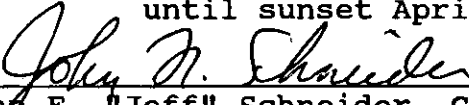
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the 1993-94 oyster season shall be extended to May 1, 1994 with the following exceptions;


(1) the oyster tonging season in Calcasieu Lake shall be extended to sunset April thirtieth;

(2) that the Bay Gardene Oyster Seed Reservation, and a portion adjoining the reservation in Bay Crab on the east side of the Mississippi River (Plaquemines Parish), the Hackberry Bay Oyster Seed Reservation (Jefferson/Lafourche Parish), and the Sister Lake Oyster Seed Reservation in Terrebonne Parish shall close effective (sunset) February 1, 1994;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that effective sunset February 1, 1994, there shall be no size limit on the commercially fished oysters on the public oyster grounds for the remainder of 93-94, only on the "Public Oyster Grounds" between the Mississippi River and the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet in Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parish;

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the daily take and possession limit of 15 - 1 and 1/2 bushel sacks for the Calcasieu Lake public tonging area shall remain in effect until sunset April Thirtieth.


John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Chairman
Louisiana Wildlife Fisheries
& Fisheries Commission


Joe W. Herring, Secretary
Louisiana Department of
Wildlife & Fisheries

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the emergency provision of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:953 (B) and 967, and under the authority of R.S. 56:25(A), RS56:433 as amended by 1993 Legislative Act #115, RS 56:435.1 and RS 56:6(25) (a) which authorizes the commission to use emergency provisions and other statutes to regulate the oyster season for conservation reasons. The following changes will be made to the 1993/94 oyster season; 1) the 1993/94 oyster season on the public grounds shall be extended until sunset April thirtieth with the following exceptions, a) The Bay Gardene Oyster Seed Reservation and portions of Bay Crabs (Plaquemines Parish) will be closed as well as the Hackberry Bay Oyster Seed Reservation (Jefferson and Lafourche Parish), and the Sister Lake Oyster Seed Reservation (Terrebonne Parish). These areas shall close sunset February 1, 1994. 2) Effective sunset February 1, 1994, there shall be no size limit for commercially harvested oyster, i.e. 3 inches for the remainder of the 93/94 oyster season, on the "Public Oyster Grounds" between the Mississippi River and the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet in Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parish. The daily take and possession limit of 15 - 1 and 1/2 bushel sacks for the Calcasieu Lake public tonging area shall remain in effect until sunset April thirtieth.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman





#11

MONTHLY CIVIL RESTITUTION REPORT 1992-93

PERIOD	NO. CASES ASSESSED	AMOUNT ASSESSED	CREDIT FOR NO. SALE GOODS	CASES PAID	AMOUNT PAID	DISCOUNTS TAKEN
July, 1992	105	26,553	(10,515)	103	5,578	
Aug, 1992	137	26,153	(3,241)	95	5,292	
Sept, 1992	214	34,341	(3,245)	82	6,186	
Oct, 1992	346	238,388	(19,670)	119	8,310	292
Nov, 1992	34	17,264		220	11,744	4,651
Dec, 1992	122	76,371	(7,012)	97	5,042	1,275
Jan, 1993	77	35,470	(979)	75	7,389	3,799
Feb, 1993	40	10,787		81	13,141	6,941
March, 1993	37	15,552	(1,876)	60	13,479	5,848
April, 1993	24	8,418	(10,809)	31	5,000	2,379
May, 1993	21	16,063	(1,599)	39	5,704	2,381
June, 1993	40	23,637	(7,454)	27	8,356	4,077
Total FY 93	1,197	528,997	(66,400)	1,029	95,221	31,643
July, 1993	25	21,039	(9,778)	29	4,855	2,545
August, 1993	53	44,922	(1,137)	41	7,950	3,603
Sept., 1993	42	137,635	(17,938)	35	6,783	3,048
October, 1993	49	21,471	(11,282)	40	3,285	1,519
Nov., 1993	57	31,207	(13,260)	32	3,053	2,845
Dec., 1993	53	13,777	0	27	6,507	6,713

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CIVIL RESTITUTION ACTIVITY REPORT

DATE: 4-JAN-1994

CURRENT MONTH 12/01/1993 TO 12/31/1993 FISCAL YEAR TO DATE 07/01/1993 TO 12/31/1993 INCEPTION TO DATE 12/31/1993

ORIG RESTITUTION VALUES ENTERED
SALE OF CONFISCATED COMMODS
SALES EXCEEDING RESTITUTION

RESTITUTION ASSESSED

	# CASES	AMOUNT	# CASES	AMOUNT	# CASES	AMOUNT
53		\$13,777.50	287	\$405,095.93	1,820	\$1,126,340.82
0		\$0.00	55	\$52,939.85-	272	\$209,957.48-
0		\$0.00	23	\$18,166.20	122	\$52,571.41
27		\$6,507.29-	191	\$33,412.56-	1,129	\$136,623.90-
1		\$0.16	4	\$2.99	18	\$33.91
19		\$6,713.09-	169	\$20,915.24-	519	\$54,423.21-
0		\$0.00	2	\$2,247.62	4	\$2,640.42
0		\$0.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$7,038.85
0		\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$0.80
0		\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$15.00
0		\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
0		\$0.00	1	\$45.10	10	\$2,831.69
0		\$0.00	0	\$0.00	29	\$7,888.80-
0		\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
0		\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
1		\$786.81-	7	\$1,511.87-	39	\$5,597.78-
0		\$0.00	2	\$466.42-	4	\$586.70-
0		\$0.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$97.80-
** TOTAL OUTSTANDING			595			\$776,297.23

FOOTNOTE:

PAYMENTS FROM COLLECTION EFFORT
AMOUNT PAID TO COLLECTOR

	# CASES	AMOUNT	# CASES	AMOUNT	# CASES	AMOUNT
0		\$0.00	5	\$1,100.00	31	\$10,262.59
		\$0.00		\$275.00		\$2,565.64

CAN NOT BE INVOICED	AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES	
1 - 30 DAYS	0	\$0.00
31 - 60 DAYS	46	\$11,436.84
61 - 90 DAYS	26	\$9,442.83
91 - 120 DAYS	5	\$8,709.36
121 - 150 DAYS	15	\$248,181.93
151 - 180 DAYS	13	\$33,661.80
181 - 365 DAYS	6	\$9,299.13
CASES SENT FOR COLLECTION	75	\$94,111.28
OVER 1 YEAR PENDING	400	\$346,912.72
OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)	0	\$0.00
	9	\$14,481.34

** TOTAL AGING 595 \$776,297.23

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CLASS I ACTIVITY REPORT

DATE: 4-JAN-1994

CURRENT MONTH 12/01/1993 TO 12/31/1993		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE 07/01/1993 TO 12/31/1993		INCEPTION TO DATE 12/31/1993	
# CASES	AMOUNT	# CASES	AMOUNT	# CASES	AMOUNT
FINES					
341	\$17,600.00	3,459	\$177,195.00	28,944	\$1,462,017.07
HEARING COSTS					
369	\$9,225.00	1,325	\$33,125.00	6,915	\$172,880.00
DEBITS					
0	\$25.00-	0	\$225.00-	0	\$500.00-
CREDITS					
0		0		0	
TOTAL DUE	\$26,800.00		\$210,095.00		\$1,634,397.07

PAID IN FULL	125	\$6,425.00-	2,174	\$116,970.25-	14,861	\$759,637.90-
PARTIAL PAYMENTS	7	\$350.00-	86	\$4,283.37-	346	\$14,723.76-
OVERPAYMENTS	1	\$150.00	37	\$6,918.50	191	\$11,400.08
REFUNDS	1	\$150.00	17	\$958.00	32	\$2,056.50
RETURNED CHECKS	4	\$200.00	4	\$200.00	16	\$800.00
MISC CHANGES						
DEBITS	4	\$60.00	4	\$60.00	16	\$240.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00	14	\$10.63-	72	\$65.90-
ADJUSTMENTS TO VIOLATION						
DEBITS	0	\$0.00	18	\$1,000.00	39	\$2,150.00
CREDITS	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	3	\$50.00-
VOIDS	0	\$0.00	187	\$1,329.25-	1,243	\$47,236.63-
NOT GUILTY	17	\$850.00-	97	\$4,600.00-	242	\$12,025.00-
TOTAL OUTSTANDING						\$817,304.46

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES
FROM CITATION DATE

0 - 30 DAYS	206	\$10,700.00
31 - 60 DAYS	240	\$12,250.00
61 - 90 DAYS	202	\$10,550.00
91 - 120 DAYS	189	\$13,165.00
121 - 150 DAYS	235	\$17,485.00
151 - 180 DAYS	380	\$26,030.00
181 - 365 DAYS	1,774	\$115,473.00
OVER 1 YEAR UNCOLLECTABLE	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR PENDING	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)	9,554	\$611,701.46

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES
FROM HEARING DATE

PRE HEARING	671	\$34,575.00
0 - 90 DAYS	2,783	\$161,815.00
91 - 180 DAYS	1,150	\$75,303.00
181 - 270 DAYS	8	\$375.00
271 - 365 DAYS	629	\$40,120.00
OVER 1 YEAR UNCOLLECTABLE	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR PENDING	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)	7,539	\$505,166.46

#12

ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT

DECEMBER 1993

ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT-DECEMBER 1993

REGION I

TOTAL CASES-61

ENFORCEMENT-56

OTHER - 5

- 1-Fish W/O Resident Pole License
- 5-Hunting W/O Resident License
- 2-Hunting W/O Non-Resident License
- 9-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft
- 3-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer
- 8-Hunt From Public Road Or Right-Of-Way
- 3-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License
- 2-Hunt W/O Non-Resident Big Game License
- 8-Hunt Or Take Deer Illegal Hours
- 1-Hunt Deer Illegal Methods
- 2-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season
- 6-Fail Comply W/Hunters Orange Regulations
- 2-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only
- 1-Taking Or Possession Of Other Non-Game Birds-No Season
- 4-Not Abiding By Rules & Regulations On WMA
- 1-Criminal Trespass
- 1-Illegal Bear Wrestling
- 2-Discharge Firearm From Public Road

CONFISCATIONS:

5 guns, 2 deer, 4 ducks.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 1:

1-Fishing	8-Misc.
49-Hunting	3-MGB

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REGION 2

TOTAL CASES-73

ENFORCEMENT-61

OTHER -12

8-Boating

2-Angling W/O A License

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

2-Hunting W/O Resident License

1-Failure To Abide By Commission Rules

1-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

3-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

1-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way

1-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

1-Poss. Of Buckshot During Closed Deer Season

1-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License

1-Hunt W/O Non-Resident Big Game License

1-Hunt Or Take Deer Illegal Hours

14-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

1-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season

4-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer

2-Field Poss. Of Deer Meat W/O Tag

7-Fail Comply W/Hunters Orange Regulations

1-Hunt W/O Muzzleloader License

2-Hunt/Trap On DMAP Lands W/O Permit From Owner/Lessee

1-Take Over Limit Of Deer

1-Take Foxes Or Bobcats Illegally

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REGION 2 CONT'D.

1-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp

1-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only

3-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

1-Simple Assault On An Officer

1-Illegal Possession Of Drugs Or Marijuana

1-Littering

1-Poss. Of Firearm By Convicted Felon

4-Discharge Firearm From Public Road

CONFISCATIONS:

7 deer, 2 marijuana cigarettes, 3 guns, 1 bobcat.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 2:

8-Boating

48-Hunting

3-Fishing

12-Other

2-MGB

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REGION 3

TOTAL CASES-247

ENFORCEMENT-240

OTHER - 7

3-Angling W/O A License

1-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

4-Take Or Poss. Game Fish Illegally

1-Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's Lic.

13-Hunting W/O Resident License

1-Hunting W/O Non-Resident License

1-Failure To Abide By Commission Rules

11-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

11-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

6-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

15-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way

1-Possession Of Wild Quadrupeds Or Wild Birds W/O Permit

2-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

11-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License

1-Hunt W/O Non-Resident Big Game License

3-Hunt Deer Closed Area

5-Running Deer Dogs During Still Hunt Season

1-Hunt Or Take Deer Closed Season

10-Hunt Or Take Deer Closed Season

75-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

3-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season

2-Possession Of Untagged Deer

4-Fail To Comply W/Hunters Orange Regulations

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REGION 3 CONT'D.

- 1-Hunt Raccoons Or Opossums Illegally
- 1-Take Foxes Or Bobcats Illegally
- 1-Possession Of Live Alligators W/O Permit
- 1-Possessing F.B.A. W/O License
- 3-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp
- 1-Hunting With Unsigned Duck Stamp
- 1-Hunting MGB With Unplugged Gun
- 4-Hunting MGB Illegal Hours
- 2-Hunting MGB Over Baited Area
- 1-Field Possession Of Freshly Killed MGB Closed Season
- 4-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only
- 2-Hunting Ducks Closed Season
- 1-Possess Over Limit Of Ducks
- 22-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA
- 1-Resisting An Officer
- 1-Illegal Bear Wrestling
- 1-Illegal Spotlighting From Public Road
- 3-Littering
- 1-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries
- 1-Poss. Of Firearm By Convicted Felon
- 4-Flight From An Officer
- 1-Reckless Operation Of Vehicle
- 3-Discharge Firearm From Public Road

CONFISCATIONS:

4 deer, 15 ducks, 1 alligator, 1 raccoon, 3 game fish, 7 guns, 2 pickup trucks, 1

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REGION 3 CONT'D.

aluminum boat, 2 basic resident hunting license, 2 resident big game license, 1 federal duck stamp, 1 state duck stamp.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 3:

2-Boating

8-Fishing

222-Hunting

15-Other

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REGION 4

TOTAL CASES-117

ENFORCEMENT-111

OTHER - 6

5-Boating

11-Angling W/O A License

1-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

11-Hunting W/O Resident License

3-Hunting W/O Non-Resident License

13-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

3-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

4-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

10-Hunt From Public Road Right-Of-Way

1-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

1-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License

3-Hunt W/O Non-Resident Big Game License

2-Hunt Deer Closed Area

7-Hunt Or Take Deer Illegal Hours

6-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

2-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season

1-Possess Over Limit Of Deer

4-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer

18-Fail Comply W/Hunters Orange Regulations

1-Hunt W/O Muzzleloader License

2-Hunt Raccoons Or Opossums Illegally

1-Take Non-Game Quadrupeds Illegally

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REGION 4 CONT'D.

5-Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations On WMA

1-Possess Exotic Fish

2-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp

2-Transport Completely Dressed MGB

2-Field Possession Of Freshly Killed MGB Closed Season

2-Hunting Ducks Closed Season

CONFISCATIONS:

10 guns, 1 hobcat, 6 deer, 5 ducks.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 4:

2-Fishing

94-Hunting

6-Boating

5-WMA

2-Other

8-Federal

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REGION 5

TOTAL CASES-177

ENFORCEMENT-173

OTHER - 4

2-Boating

6-Angling W/O A License

8-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Commercial License

10-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License

11-Take Or Possess Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License

1-Leave Nets Unattended

7-Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings

1-Allow Another To Use Commercial License

1-Harvest Oysters W/O Oyster Harvester License

13-Hunting W/O Resident License

18-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

15-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

1-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

12-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of Way

6-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

11-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License

1-Hunt Deer Closed Area

10-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Illegal Hours

1-Hunt Deer Illegal Methods

15-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

3-Hunt Or Take Deer Illegally From A Boat While Swimming

3-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season

1-Possess Over Limit Of Deer

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REGION 5 CONT'D.

8-Fail Comply W/Hunters Orange Regulations

1-Take Wild Quadrupeds Illegal Means

3-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp

1-Hunting MGB With Unplugged Gun

1-Hunting MGB Illegal Hours

1-Field Possession Of Freshly Killed MGB Closed Season

2-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only

2-Hunting Ducks Closed Season

1-Littering

CONFISCATIONS:

270 lbs. crabs released to water, 2 deer, 6 rabbits, 2 geese, 1 duck, 1 woodcock, 5 guns.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 5:

2-Boating

36-Fishing

139-Hunting

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REGION 6

TOTAL CASES-216

ENFORCEMENT-213

OTHER - 3

28-Boating

1-Possess Over Limit Of Ducks

9-Hunt Or Take Deer Illegal Hours

5-Hunt Raccoons Or Opossums Illegally

28-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

2-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

18-Angling W/O A License

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

15-Hunting W/O Resident License

17-Fail Comply W/Hunters Orange Regulations

18-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

4-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License

24-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way

7-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Closed Season

1-Possession Of Live Non-Game Quadrupeds W/O Permit

1-Hunting W/O Non-Resident License

1-Hunt W/O Non-Resident Big Game License

4-Hunt/Trap On DMAP Lands W/O Permit From Owner/Lessee

3-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only

3-Hunting Ducks Closed Season

1-Possess Wild Birds Or Wild Quadrupeds W/O A License

1-Hunt Or Discharge Firearm From Levee Road

1-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

REGION 6 CONT'D.

2-Fail To Comply W/Hunter Safety Regulations

2-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp

5-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

3-Hunt Deer Closed Area

6-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

4-Taking Ibis-No Season

6-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer

3-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

3-Discharge Firearm From Public Road

2-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

3-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season

1-Taking Or Possession Or Other Non-Game Birds-No Season

1-Taking Foxes Or Bobcats Illegally

5-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

3-Possess Over Limit Of Doves

CONFISCATIONS:

3 raccoons, 3 woodduck, 11 deer, 11 ibis, 1 bobcat,

41 doves, 1 hawk, 10 guns.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 6:

28-Boating

15-Fishing

184-Hunting

2-Misc.

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REGION 7

TOTAL CASES-149

ENFORCEMENT-121

OTHER - 28

4-Boating

2-Angling W/O A License

1-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

1-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

1-Take Or Possess Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License

1-Fail To Comply W/Gamefish Shipping Regulations

14-Hunting W/O Resident License

3-Hunting W/O Non-Resident License

11-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

14-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

4-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

16-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way

6-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License

4-Hunt W/O Non-Resident Big Game License

10-Hunt Or Take Deer Or Bear Illegal Hours

6-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

1-Hunt Or Take Deer Illegally From A Boat Or While Swimming

6-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season

1-Hunt Or Take Deer W/Illegal Weapon

4-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer

9-Fail Comply W/ Hunters Orange Regulations

1-Hunt W/O Muzzleloader License

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REGION 7 CONT'D.

1-Hunting MGB With Unplugged Gun

9-Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations On WMA

2-Resisting An Officer

6-Criminal Trespass

2-Illegal Bear Wrestling

2-Littering

5-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

1-Reckless Operation Of A Vehicle

CONFISCATIONS:

8 deer, 3 rabbits, 14 guns, 2-3 wheelers.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 7:

7-Fishing

110-Hunting

4-Boating

28-Other

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REGION 8

TOTAL CASES-206

ENFORCEMENT-180

OTHER - 26

17-Boating

18-Angling W/O A License

2-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

4-Angling W/O Saltwater License

5-Take Or Possess Game Fish Illegally

6-Poss. O/L Of Red Drum

2-Take Or Poss. Undersized Red Drum

3-Take Or Poss. Undersized Spotted Sea Trout

1-Take Or Poss. Undersized Black Drum

7-Poss. O/L Spotted Sea Trout

1-Take Or Poss. O/L Black Drum

4-Taking/Poss. Over Limit Or Undersized Freshwater Gamefish

4-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Comm. Lic.

7-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear Lic.

6-Take Or Poss. Commercial Fish W/O Vessel Lic.

1-Fail To Maintain Records

2-Transport W/O Required Lic.

3-Leave Nets Unattended

1-Take/Poss. Undersize Cml. Finfish

3-Sell And/Or Purchase Game Fish

1-Fail To Comply W/Gamefish Shipping Regulations

1-Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings

1-Destroy Legal Crab Traps Or Removing Contents

REGION 8 CONT'D.

- 1-Fail To Mark Crab Containers
- 5-Failure To Mark/Tag Nets
- 1-Commercial Truck W/O display Of Owner Name & Address
- 4-Violation Of Mullet Regulations
- 4-Poss. Red Drum Illegally
- 4-Failure To Tag Sacked Or Containerized Oysters
- 4-Hunting W/O Resident License
- 6-Possess Wild Birds Or Wild Quadrupeds W/O A Lic.
- 2-Failure To Abide By Commission Rules
- 4-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer
- 6-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours
- 3-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp
- 2-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License
- 2-Hunt Or Take Deer Illegal Hours
- 3-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer
- 8-Fail Comply W/Hunters Orange Regulations
- 3-Possess Over Limit Of Ducks
- 5-Hunt Raccoons Or Opossums Illegally
- 2-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp
- 1-Hunting With Unsigned Duck Stamp
- 3-Hunting MGB With Unplugged Gun
- 5-Hunting MGB With Live Decoys
- 6-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only
- 1-Trap Or Sell F.B.A. Or Parts W/O Res. Or Non-Res. License
- 6-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

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REGION 8 CONT'D.

9-Criminal Trespass

1-Illegal Possession Of Drugs Or Marijuana

3-Flight From An Officer

1-Refuse/Misrepresent Booking Info.

1-Discharge Firearm From Public Road

CONFISCATIONS:

484 lbs. of assorted fish sold for 308.50, 8 rabbits, 17 raccoons, 1 deer, 35 ducks,

156 pounds of shrimp which sold for 314.50, 12 guns, 3 crab traps, 4600 feet of gill net.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 8:

17-Boating

189-Other

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REGION 9

TOTAL CASES-175

ENFORCEMENT-158

OTHER - 17

17-Boating

14-Angling W/O A License

5-Take Or Possess Undersized Red Drum

8-Take Or Possess Undersized Black Drum

1-Theft Of Crab Trap

2-Possess Or Sell Undersize Crabs

10-Sell Undersize Crabs

2-Failure To Have Written Permission

2-Unlawfully Take Oysters From State Water Bottoms

2-Unlawfully Take Oysters Off A Private Lease

2-Take Oysters Illegal Hours

1-Fail To Mark Oyster Lease While Harvesting

1-Failure To Display Proper Number On Vessel

2-Failure To Tag Sacked Or Containerized Oysters

1-Harvest Oysters From Unmarked Lease

2-Fail To Cull Oysters In Proper Location

12-Hunting W/O Resident License

5-Possess Wild Birds Or Wild Quadrupeds W/O A License

11-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

5-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

2-Illegal Possession Of Wild Quadrupeds Birds Or Parts Thereof

10-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

7-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way

REGION 9 CONT'D.

- 1-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp
- 2-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License
- 5-Hunt W/O Non-Resident Big Game License
- 1-Hunt Deer Closed Area
- 5-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season
- 6-Possession Of Untagged Deer
- 1-Fail To Maintain Sex Identification
- 1-Fail To Comply W/Hunters Orange Regulations
- 1-Take/Possess Spotted Fawn
- 1-Hunt W/O Muzzleloader License
- 6-Hunt Or Take Deer Illegal Hours
- 1-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road
- 1-Trap Or Sell F.B.A. Or Parts W/O Res. Or Non-Res. License
- 2-Hunting Ducks Closed Season
- 2-Possess Over Limit Of Ducks
- 2-Other Than Wildlife
- 1-Illegal Spotlighting From Public Road
- 2-Violation Of Sanitary Code-Chapter 9
- 1-DWI
- 3-Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations On State Lands
- 3-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp
- 3-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only

CONFISCATIONS:

3,466 lbs. of crabs released, 1 squirrel, 7 deer, 4 raccoon, 2 doves, 15 ducks, 15 rabbits, 54 sacks of oysters released to water, 24 black drum, 12 red drum, 1 spotted fawn hide, 23 weapons, 1 crab trap.

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REGION 9 CONT'D.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 9:

38-Fishing

15-Oysters

53-General Hunting

30-Deer

3-Fur Bearing Animals

4-MGB

6-Misc.

17-Boating

3-WMA

6-MGB

OYSTER STRIKE FORCE

TOTAL CASES -15

3-Take Oysters From A Closed Area

2-Possess Overlimit Red Drum

2-Fail To Tag Crab Traps

2-No Vessel License

2-Overlimit Federal Controlled Fish

1-No Gear License

1-Fail To Keep Federal Fish Intact

1-Improper Boat Numbers

1-Possess Undersize Federal Controlled Fish

CONFISCATIONS:

50 sacks of oysters, 14 red drum, 33 amberjack, 1 red snapper.

SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE

TOTAL CASES-188

2-Angling W/O A License

3-Take Or Possess Undersized Red Drum

1-Fail To Maintain records

3-Leave Nets Unattended

5-Sell And/Or Purchase Game Fish

2-Fail To Comply W/Gamefish Shipping Regulations

1-Fail To Tag Sacked Or Containerized Oysters

3-Hunting W/O Resident License

25-Hunting From Moving Vehicle And/Or Aircraft

2-Hunting W/Unplugged Gun Or Silencer

10-Hunt Wild Quadrupeds And/Or Wild Birds Illegal Hours

19-Hunt From Public Road Or Road Right-Of-Way

1-Hunt MGB W/O State Stamp

1-Hunt W/O Resident Big Game License

22-Hunt Or Take Deer Illegal Hours

1-Hunt Deer Illegal Methods

20-Hunt Or Take Deer From Public Road

2-Hunt Or Take Illegal Deer Open Season

2-Possess Over Limit Of Deer

4-Possession Of Illegally Taken Deer

3-Possession Of Untagged Deer

6-Fail Comply W/Hunters Orange Regulations

SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE CONT'D.

7-Violation Of Sanitary Code-Chapter 9

1-Field Poss. Of Deer Meat W/O Tag

1-Possession Of Live Alligators W/O Permit

2-Trap Or Sell F.B.A. Or Parts W/O Res. Or Non-Res. License

1-Hunting Ducks Or Geese W/O Federal Stamp

1-Hunting MGB Illegal Hours

1-Hunting MGB Over Baited Area

1-Using Lead Shot In Area Designated As Steel Shot Only

1-Hunting Ducks Closed Season

1-Taking Ibis-Closed Season

2-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

2-Criminal Trespass

1-Operating Vehicle While Intoxicated

2-Illegal Bear Wrestling

7-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

1-Criminal Trespass On Crawfish Ponds

1-Possess/Take Undersize Federal Controlled Fish

2-Possess/Take Over Limit Federal Controlled Fish

3-Flight From An Officer

1-Fail To Keep Federally Controlled Fish Intact

1-Reckless Operation Of Vehicle

7-Discharge Firearm From Public Road

3-Possess Over Limit Of Doves

Page (24)

SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE CONT'D.

CONFISCATIONS:

9 deer, 1 alligator, 2 ducks, 10 rabbits, 28 coons, 4 gallon oysters, 33 amberjack, 1 red snapper, 3 shotguns,
5 trucks, 12,000 gill net, 41 doves.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE:

17-Fishing 26-Other

128-Hunting

Page (25)

S.W.E.P.

RIP AND DELTA TIDE

RUNNING TIME-178 HOURS

98 BOATS CHECKED

TOTAL CASES-16

2-Operate Unregistered Boat

2-No Commercial Vessel License

1-No Motorboat Registration In Possession

1-Fail To Comply With P.F.D. Regulations

2-No Tarp-Sanitation Code

1-Fail To Display Proper Boat Numbers

2-Fail To Keep Federal Controlled Fish Intact

2-Possess Overlimit Federal Controlled Fish

2-Possess Undersize Federal Controlled Fish

1-Violation Of Magnuson Act

CONFISCATIONS:

3,000 feet unattended gill net, 1,035 sacks of oysters released-to-water, 1 red snapper, 33 amberjack.

Page (26)

TOTAL CASES ENFORCEMENT-1313

TOTAL CASES OTHER - 108

TOTAL CASES OSFORCE - 15

TOTAL CASES SSFORCE - 188

TOTAL CASES S.W.E.P. - 16

GRAND TOTAL - 1421

February 1994

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
			Groundhog Day Crabs in berry stage found along beaches.	Last quarter moon Gulf sturgeon enter rivers to find suitable spawning habitat.		Opossums give birth this month.
Male largemouth bass move to shallows.	Sac-a-lait fishing going full blast.	Sand seatrout begin spawning.	Bright golden blossoms of yellow top blankets fields and roadsides.	New moon Chinese New Year Peak recruitment for juvenile southern flounder in Calcasieu Lake.	4	5 Lincoln's Birthday Clean and repair Eastern Bluebird nest boxes.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12 White bass begin spawning.
St. Valentine's Day Brown shrimp post larvae begin moving northward through tidal passes.	13	14	15	16	17	18 First quarter moon Edible wild greens can be gathered in fallow fields.
Presidents Day Washington's Birthday Sac-a-lait schools breaking up.	20	21	22	23	24	25 Full Moon Armadillos give birth this month.
Langlois violets blooming.	27	28				26 Big largemouth bass begin biting on crumfish at Toledo Bend.

JANUARY 1994
S M T W T F S

1
2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31

MARCH 1994
S M T W T F S

1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31

Photo by Jason Saucier, Jr.
Habitat: Upland Hardwood Forest
Natchitoches Parish

April 1994

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
<div>MARCH 1994</div> <div>S M T W T F S</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div>6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>13 14 15 16 17 18 19</div> <div>20 21 22 23 24 25 26</div> <div>27 28 29 30 31</div>	<div>MAY 1994</div> <div>S M T W T F S</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</div> <div>8 9 10 11 12 13 14</div> <div>15 16 17 18 19 20 21</div> <div>22 23 24 25 26 27 28</div> <div>29 30 31</div>				<div>April Fool's Day</div> <div>Good Friday</div> <div>Striped bass artificial spawning begins at Toledo Bend Hatchery.</div> <div>Frog season closes.</div>	<div>Last quarter moon</div> <div>Rehder sunfish move to shallow waters.</div>
<div>Easter</div> <div>Daylight Saving Time begins.</div>	<div>Louisiana state wild flower, the giant blue iris, blossoms in southern marshes.</div>	<div>Rare Swallow-tailed Kites return to the Pearl River basin to nest.</div>		<div>Gulf sturgeon spawn in major rivers.</div> <div>Start weed control measures in farm ponds.</div>	<div>Peak ingress of brown shrimp post larvae into Calcasieu Lake.</div>	<div>Young rabbits begin to appear in thickets.</div>
<div>New moon</div>	<div>Osprey begin nesting edges of swamps in South Louisiana.</div>	<div>Lady slipper orchid, very rare in this state, flowers in mature hardwood forests of Central and North Louisiana.</div>	<div>Coyote pups whelped.</div>	<div>Collect mayhaw fruit for jams and jellies.</div>	<div>Stock largemouth bass fingerlings.</div> <div>Diamondback terrapin season closes.</div>	<div>A life jacket is your friend for life. It won't work if you don't wear it.</div>
<div>Prepare brooding patches for turkeys.</div>	<div>First quarter moon</div> <div>Purple Gallinules arrive from South and Central America to begin nesting.</div>	<div>Alligator snapping turtles begin laying eggs.</div> <div>Commercial menhaden season opens.</div>	<div>Peak crappie spawn at Toledo Bend.</div>	<div>Dig sassafras roots for tea making.</div>	<div>Earth Day</div>	<div>Coastal cherries team with migrant birds after the passage of cold fronts.</div>
<div>Full moon</div>					<div>Purple flowers of rare hairy lupine may be seen in sandy uplands of the eastern Florida Parishes.</div>	<div>Last day for commercial spotted seatrout fishing.</div> <div>Commercial hunting preserve season closes.</div>
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Photo by Kenneth A. Wilson
Habitat: Cheniere
Cameron Parish

May 1994

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
<p>1994-95 hunting and fishing licenses are on sale. Begin issuing 1994-95 recreational gear licenses.</p> <p>Wild turkey hatch underway.</p> <p>Mother's Day</p>	<p>Last quarter moon</p> <p>Rare reddish egrets nesting on isolated barrier islands.</p> <p>Bream spawning.</p>	<p>Brown Pelican nesting in full sun.</p> <p>New moon</p> <p>Dezeberries ripe for picking.</p>	<p>Light blue flowers of celestial lily evident in north Louisiana prairies.</p> <p>Beginning of summer-long spawning of spotted seatrout.</p>	<p>Time to pick red mulberries.</p> <p>Bream bedding at Toledo Bend.</p>		<p>Rare golden-xance tick seed in bloom in northwest Louisiana.</p>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<p>The graceful orchid, spreading-pogonia, will bloom until July in wet swamps of southeast Louisiana.</p>		<p>Silky camellia, an uncommon native shrub, blooms in rich upland woods.</p>	<p>First quarter moon</p> <p>Female gopher tortoises lay eggs in sandy pine lands of eastern Florida parish.</p>		<p>Selected lakes and rivers are stocked with striped bass.</p>	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<p>Female Rafinesque's big-eared bats bear their single offspring.</p>		<p>Full moon</p>	<p>Wild blueberries are ripening in the piney woods.</p>	<p>Young Red-cockaded Woodpeckers leave their cavity nests.</p>	<p>Historical time of natural lightning fires in the piney woods.</p>	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<p>Memorial Day</p>		<p>Last quarter moon</p>			<p>APRIL 1994</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>	<p>JUNE 1994</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>
29	30	31				

STATE OF LOUISIANA * SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
VS. * CLAIBORNE PARISH, LOUISIANA
* CRIMINAL DOCKET # _____

JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION OF MISDEMEANOR PROBATION ORDER

The defendant, having been convicted of _____, was sentenced in open court on the date noted below, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$ _____ plus costs of court of \$ _____ not later than _____ or else serve _____ days in jail.

In addition, the defendant was ordered this date to serve _____ days in jail, execution of which sentence was suspended, with the defendant being placed on unsupervised/supervised probation for a period of _____.

CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

1. Refrain from criminal conduct.
2. Refrain from violating any state or federal game, wildlife or fishing law or regulation.
3. Hunting privileges are suspended for the period of probation which includes a prohibition from being in a deer stand, hunting camp, vehicle or any place where anyone else is hunting.
4. Fishing privileges are suspended for the period of probation which includes a prohibition from being at a fishing camp, fishing place (bank or wharf) or boat by himself or with anyone else who is fishing and a prohibition from carrying any fishing tackle, bait or equipment on his/her person or vehicle. This does not prohibit defendant from fishing on private ponds on property owned by defendant or his/her family, that is defendant may fish in such places where he/she would not be required to have a Louisiana fishing license.
5. Do not carry a firearms or other weapon on person or in vehicle.
6. Report to probation officer as directed and pay a probation supervision fee of \$20.00 each month on the first day of each month.
7. Forfeit any property confiscated during the investigation of this offense to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries, described as follows: _____

8. Pay restitution of \$ _____ to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Conservation Fund for the value of wildlife or aquatic life taken.
9. Execution of sentence is suspended until _____.
10. Other: _____

BY ORDER OF THE COURT, on the _____ day of _____, 19____.

JUDGE, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

SANCTION AND CONSENT

If you violate any of the rules or conditions of probation during your period of probation, you will be subject to arrest at any time by your probation officer for the purpose of returning you to this court for further disposition. If your probation is revoked, you may be required to serve your entire suspended sentence.

I FULLY UNDERSTAND THE ABOVE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION AND SOLEMNLY AGREE TO OBEY THEM.

DEFENDANT/PROBATIONER

State of Louisiana



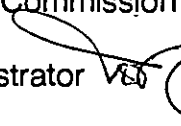
Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

MEMORANDUM

TO: Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

FROM: John E. Roussel, Acting Administrator 
Marine Fisheries Division

RE: Update on Activities of Shrimp Task Force

DATE: January 3, 1994

Per your request at the October, 1993 Commission meeting, attached please find a report on the above named subject.

RHB/lar

c: Joe Herring
Corky Perret

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

January 3, 1994

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John Roussel, Acting Administrator, Marine Fisheries
FROM: L. Brandt Savoie, Programs Manager, Marine Fisheries
SUBJ: Report on activities of Shrimp Task Force *[Signature]*

The Shrimp Task Force has not met since the last report to the Commission was given at the December 2, 1993 meeting. Department staff however have been working with LSU Cooperative Extension Service personnel to develop a questionnaire for use at the public hearings. At this time there are thirty one questions proposed and the Task Force will vote on which will be on the final version. Additionally some reservations have been made for several of the public meetings. This phase of the process is being handled by the Cooperative Extension Service and we have been assured that all arrangements will be made on schedule.

The next scheduled meeting of the Shrimp Task force is to be held on January 11, 1994 in the Louisiana Room of the Wildlife and Fisheries Building. Hopefully the questionnaire and schedule of public meetings will be finalized at that meeting and we will be able to provide the Commission with that information at the February Commission Meeting.

LBS:bs

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

NEWS RELEASE

Joe L. Herring
Secretary



CONTACT
(504) 765-2923

93-317

12/30/93

JANUARY 1994 COMMISSION MEETING AGENDA ANNOUNCED

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission will conduct its next regular meeting on **Thursday, Jan. 6, 1994**, at 10:00 a.m. in the Louisiana Room, Wildlife and Fisheries headquarters, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge.

The meeting is open to the public. The agenda follows.

1. Roll call.
2. Approval of Dec. 2, 1993, minutes.
3. Discussion of legislation sponsored in the 1993 regular session.
4. Discussion of mercury studies in Louisiana.
5. Aircraft report.
6. Aquatic Plant Research and Control section -- functions and activities.
7. Update on new fish hatchery.
8. Resolution: secretarial authority to close commercial spotted seatrout season.
9. Declaration of Emergency: change of 1993-94 oyster season, size limits on public oyster seed grounds, oyster seed reservations and public oyster tonging reef in Calcasieu Lake.
10. Discussion on managing juvenile fish for harvest.
11. Civil restitution and class 1 update.
12. Monthly law enforcement report/December.
13. Secretary's report to the Commission.
14. Consideration of rescheduling of February 1994 meeting date.
15. Set April 1994 meeting.
16. Set May 1994 shrimp hearing and commission meeting date.
17. Public comments.

December 29, 1993

NEWS RELEASE

APPROVED: 

AGENDA FOR COMMISSION MEETING

The next regular public board meeting as set by the Commission will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, January 6, 1994 in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of December 2, 1993
3. Discussion of Legislation Sponsored in 1993 Regular Session
4. Discussion of Mercury Studies in Louisiana
5. Aircraft Report
6. Aquatic Plant Research & Control Section - Its Function and Work Activities
7. New Fish Hatchery Update
8. Resolution for Secretarial Authority to Close Commercial Spotted Seatrout Season
9. Declaration of Emergency - Change 1993-94 Oyster Season, Size Limits on Public Oyster Seed Grounds, Oyster Seed Reservations and Public Oyster Tonging Reef in Calcasieu Lake
10. General Discussion on Managing Juvenile Fish for Harvest
11. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update
12. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/December
13. Secretary's Report to the Commission
14. Consideration of Rescheduling February 1994 Meeting Date
15. Set April 1994 Meeting Date
16. Set May 1994 Shrimp Hearing & Commission Meeting Date
17. Public Comments

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

NEWS RELEASE

Joe L. Herring
Secretary



CONTACT
(504) 765-2923

93-317

12/30/93

JANUARY 1994 COMMISSION MEETING AGENDA ANNOUNCED

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9. Discussion on managing juvenile fish for harvest.
10. Civil restitution and class 1 update.
11. Monthly law enforcement report/December.
12. Secretary's report to the Commission.
13. Set April 1994 meeting.
14. Set May 1994 shrimp hearing and commission meeting date.
15. Public comments.

December 27, 1993

NEWS RELEASE

APPROVED: 

AGENDA FOR COMMISSION MEETING

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10. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update
11. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/December
12. Secretary's Report to the Commission
13. Set April 1994 Meeting Date
14. Set May 1994 Shrimp Hearing & Commission Meeting Date
15. Public Comments

State of Louisiana




Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

December 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission
FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary 
SUBJECT: January Board Meeting Agenda

The next regular public board meeting as set by the Commission will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, January 6, 1994, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

The following will be on the agenda:

1. Approval of Minutes of December 2, 1993

REP. BRYANT HAMMETT

2. Discussion of Legislation Sponsored in 1993 Regular Session

DALE GIVENS

3. Discussion of Mercury Studies in Louisiana

LEE CAUBARREAU

4. Aircraft Report

CORKY PERRET

5. Aquatic Plant Research & Control Section - Its Function and Work Activities
6. New Fish Hatchery Update

Page 2
Commission Meeting
December 23, 1993

7. Declaration of Emergency - Change 1993-94 Oyster Season, Size Limits on Public Oyster Seed Grounds, Oyster Seed Reservations and Public Oyster Tonging Reef in Calcasieu Lake.
8. General Discussion on Managing Juvenile Fish for Harvest

WYNNETTE KEES

9. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update

WINTON VIDRINE

10. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/December

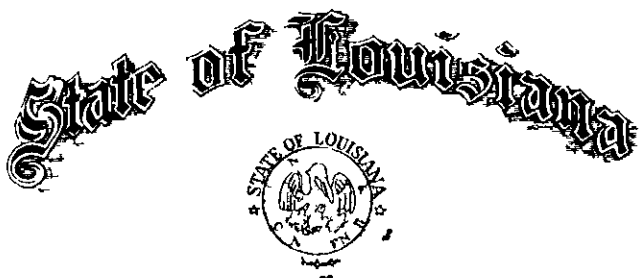
JOE L. HERRING

11. Secretary's Report to the Commission
12. Set April 1994 Meeting Date
13. Set May 1994 Shrimp Hearing & Commission Meeting Date

PUBLIC COMMENTS

JLH:sch

C: Clyde Kimball
Fred Prejean
Lee Caubarreaux
Corky Perret
Don Puckett
John Medica
Division Chiefs



DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
O O C O O
BATON ROUGE LA 70895

December 9 1993

Mr Herring

Jeff Schneider called yesterday and wanted someone from DEQ to come to the next Commission meeting to talk about the mercury contamination in the water. He said he was getting a lot of calls about it. He wanted me to call Dale Givens which I did. Dale wasn't in but I left word for him to call me.

Paula



STATE OF LOUISIANA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BRYANT O HAMMETT JR
DISTRICT 21

P O BOX 408
FERRIDAY LOUISIANA 71334
(318) 757-3665
TRANSPORTATION
NATURAL RESOURCES

*George L Wolfe
Bryant O Hammett Jr
out of State Fees*

December 3 1993

MEMO

TO MR JEFF SCHNEIDER CHAIRMAN/ WILDLIFE & FISHERIES COMMISSION
FROM REPRESENTATIVE BRYANT O HAMMETT JR
RE JANUARY 6TH COMMISSION MEETING

Dear Mr Schneider

I am requesting that I be placed on the January 6th agenda if possible to discuss the legislation I sponsored during the 1993 regular session

Thanks for your consideration of this request

Sincerely,

Bryant O Hammett Jr
BOHj/emd

xc Joe Herring/Secretary

*Mr Herring
I faxed this
to Schneider
will be first on
agenda*

RECEIVED

DEC 09 93

LA D I F H
O I O T U S C T A I V

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

December 21, 1993

Honorable Bryant O. Hammett, Jr.
Louisiana State Representative
P. O. Box 408
Ferriday, LA 71334

Re: Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries
Commission Meeting, January 6, 1994

Dear Bryant:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation pertaining to your request to meet with the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission Thursday, January 6, 1994 at 10:00 AM. Chairman Jeff Schneider has placed you on the agenda early so you may leave should there be legislative meetings. The Commission will be interested in hearing your suggestions in meeting with the Mississippi Commission and legislators.

Looking forward to meeting with you and we do wish you a Happy Holiday Season.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature of Joe L. Herring, consisting of a large, stylized 'J' and 'H'.

Joe L. Herring

JLH/pc

C: Mr. Jeff Schneider
Mrs. Susan Hawkins, Secretary ✓

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: Jeff Schneider
Chairman

FAX# _____
FROM Susan Hawkins

RE: January Commission Agenda

Please review the attached proposed agenda for the January 6th Commission Meeting. Item #8 was a request from Tee John. If the agenda is okay, please let me know. Thank you.

DATE: 12/20/93

TIME SENT _____

FOR INFORMATION CALL (504) 765- 2806

OUR FAX # (504) 765-2607

PAGES TO FOLLOW 2

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission
FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary
SUBJECT: January Board Meeting Agenda

The next regular public board meeting as set by the Commission will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, January 6, 1994, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

The following will be on the agenda:

1. Approval of Minutes of December 2, 1993

REP. BRYANT HAMMETT

2. Discussion of Legislation Sponsored in 1993 Regular Session

DALE GIVENS

3. Discussion of Mercury Studies in Louisiana

LEE CAUBARREAU

4. Aircraft Report

CORKY PERRET

5. Aquatic Plant Research & Control Section - Its Function and Work Activities
6. New Fish Hatchery Update

7. Declaration of Emergency - Change 1993-94 Oyster Season, Size Limits on Public Oyster Seed Grounds, Oyster Seed Reservations and Public Oyster Tonging Reef in Calcasieu Lake.
8. General Discussion on Managing Juvenile Fish for Harvest

WYNNETTE KEES

9. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update

WINTON VIDRINE

10. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/December

JOE L. HERRING

11. Secretary's Report to the Commission
12. Set April 1994 Meeting Date
13. Set May 1994 Shrimp Hearing & Commission Meeting Date

PUBLIC COMMENTS

JLH:sch

C: Clyde Kimball
Fred Prejean
Lee Caubarreaux
Corky Perret
Don Puckett
John Medica
Division Chiefs

Copy to Karen Tra Mars
Agenda Items?

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

December 2, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-
Office of Wildlife, and Assistant Secretary-Office of
Fisheries

FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary *JLH*

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - January 6, 1994

Please write on the bottom of this memo and return to Susan Hawkins by Thursday, December 16, 1993 any agenda items your office may have for the Thursday, January 6th Commission Meeting to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive. This meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. on January 6th. If you do not have anything for the agenda, please return memo and indicate so on the bottom of this memo. We cannot add anything to the agenda that requires commission action after we have published the agenda in the state journal.

Resolutions and Notices of Intent should be included with the list of items to be placed on the agenda. Thank you for your cooperation!

JLH/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Bob Dennie
Winton Vidrine
Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel ✓
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

*DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY - CHANGES TO THE 1993-94
OYSTER SEASON, ~~AND~~ SIZE ~~LIMIT~~ AND LIMITS, DAILY TAKE
AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON THE "PUBLIC OYSTER
SEED GROUNDS", OYSTER SEED RESERVATIONS, AND
THE "PUBLIC OYSTER TONGING REEF" IN CALCASIEU LAKE.*

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

December 2, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-Office of Wildlife, and Assistant Secretary-Office of Fisheries

FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary *JLH*

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - January 6, 1994

Please write on the bottom of this memo and return to Susan Hawkins by Thursday, December 16, 1993 any agenda items your office may have for the Thursday, January 6th Commission Meeting to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive. This meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. on January 6th. If you do not have anything for the agenda, please return memo and indicate so on the bottom of this memo. We cannot add anything to the agenda that requires commission action after we have published the agenda in the state journal.

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JLH/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Bob Dennie
Winton Vidrine
Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot ✓
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

Dear Corby:

Please note following agenda items I am recommending for Jan. 6, 1994 Commission meeting, from the Wetland Fish Division.

- "(1) Aquatic Plant Research and Control Section - its Function and Work Activities."*
- "(2) New Fish Hatchery Update."*

> Thanks

Bennie

Juan

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

December 15, 1993

Mr. Dale Givens
Assistant Secretary
Office of Water Resources
Louisiana Department of
Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 82215
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2215

Dear Dale:

Thanks very much for accepting the invitation to speak at our Thursday, January 6, 1994 Commission meeting on mercury studies in Louisiana. Meetings start at 10:00 AM, we will put you on the agenda early as I know you have a busy schedule.

Should you need any type of visuals equipment or other equipment, please let me or Bob Dennie know.

Wishing you a Happy Holiday Season, I remain

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature of Joe L. Herring, consisting of a large, stylized 'J' and 'H'.

Joe L. Herring

JLH/pc

C: Mr. John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Commission Members
Mr. Bob Dennie *AD*

State of Louisiana



Susan

Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

December 2, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-Office of Wildlife, and Assistant Secretary-Office of Fisheries

FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary *JLH*

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - January 6, 1994

Please write on the bottom of this memo and return to Susan Hawkins by Thursday, December 16, 1993 any agenda items your office may have for the Thursday, January 6th Commission Meeting to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive. This meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. on January 6th. If you do not have anything for the agenda, please return memo and indicate so on the bottom of this memo. We cannot add anything to the agenda that requires commission action after we have published the agenda in the state journal.

Resolutions and Notices of Intent should be included with the list of items to be placed on the agenda. Thank you for your cooperation!

JLH/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Bob Dennie
Winton Vidrine
Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot ✓
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

Dear Corby:

Please note following agenda items I am recommending for Jan. 6, 1994 Commission meeting, from the Wetland Fish Division.

"(1) Aquatic Plant Research and Control Section - its function and work activities.

(2) New Fish Hatchery Update

> Thanks

Bennie



STATE OF LOUISIANA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BRYANT O. HAMMETT, JR.
DISTRICT 21

P. O. BOX 408
FERRIDAY, LOUISIANA 71334
(318) 757-3665
TRANSPORTATION
NATURAL RESOURCES

December 3, 1993

MEMO;

TO: MR. JEFF SCHNEIDER, CHAIRMAN/ WILDLIFE & FISHERIES COMMISSION

FROM: REPRESENTATIVE BRYANT O. HAMMETT, JR.

RE: JANUARY 6TH COMMISSION MEETING

=====

Dear Mr. Schneider:

I am requesting that I be placed on the January 6th agenda, if possible, to discuss the legislation I sponsored during the 1993 regular session.

Thanks for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bryant O. Hammett, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

Bryant O. Hammett, Jr.

BOHj/emd

xc: Joe Herring/Secretary

RECEIVED

DEC 09 1993

0 1 1 3

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

December 2, 1993

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TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-
Office of Wildlife, and Assistant Secretary-Office of
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Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees ✓
Karl Turner

*Civil restitution update
W. Kees
12-10-93*

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
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Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

December 2, 1993

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REC'D

DEC 06 93

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Enforcement Report w/v

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
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Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

December 2, 1993

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JLH/sch

Wildlife Div. - NO Items

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Don Puckett
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Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel
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Karl Turner

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary


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December 2, 1993

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